P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,632—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	—	—	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bolien	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,080	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,233	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,797	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrivel of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th June.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Magazzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899. Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	9th June.
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	13th Jnne.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

TOBACCOS, CHEROOTS, & CIGARETTES.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL BRANDS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Nobles, Cheroot shape, without Straw	per box of	100	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Dawsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	"	"	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Thomsons, Cheroot shape, with Straw	"	"	1 14	2 2
Treacher's Havannah, Cigar shape	"	"	2 0	2 4
Treacher's Special, Torpedo shape	"	50	1 12	2 0
Treacher's Sumatra, Barrels	"	"	1 12	2 0
Java Gems, No. 1	"	"	3 4	3 10
" " No. 2	"	"	3 0	3 6
" " No. 3	"	"	2 12	3 2
" Nobles	"	"	3 0	3 6

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
NESTOR GIANACLIS CIGARETTES.
Pipe and Cigarette Tobaccos of all kinds.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

WE are now SUPPLYING these well known and excellent little regulators in small boxes containing four Granules, at 4 annas per box.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY.
KEMP'S AERATED WATERS
ARE PREPARED

Under highly SANITARY CONDITIONS and from the FINEST MATERIALS.

PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER
and ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES

Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure

DRINKS OF THE FINEST FLAVOURS OF FULL and UNIFORM STRENGTH and of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD of QUALITY.

SODA-POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS	Per Dozen 12 annas.
All other kinds, SWEET and MEDICATED	Re. 1

DELIVERED FREE in Town.
6 Dozen PACKED FREE for Steamer or Rail transit.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SEIDLITZ

IN ONE BOTTLE—with MEASURE and GLASS STIRRING ROD—provides the true SEIDLITZ SPRING MINERAL WATER.

IN EFFERVESCENT FORM
with the minimum of trouble.

THIS SALT is prepared and packed in THE COMPANY'S LABORATORY and can be relied upon as the nearest approach to the NATURAL WATER which has BEEN PRODUCED.

A HIGHLY REFRESHING
MORNING DRAUGHT.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Beginner's Guide to Photography	0	8
Practical Guide to Photography Rs. 2 and	4	0
Accidents and Injuries	1	4
Practical Geometry	1	12
Magic Lantern Guide	0	8
Mounting for the Microscope	3	0
Half-Hours with the Telescope	3	0
On the Studio	2	0
Burton's Photography	1	2

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

WORKS BY JOHN RUSKIN.

LECTURES ON LANDSCAPE Given at Oxford in January and February, 1871.

With 20 Plates in Photogravure, and 2 in Colour. The Illustrations reproduced in this Volume, include Seven unpublished Turners, Seven Subjects from the "Liber Studiorum," Two Studies by the Author, One Reynolds, one Fra Lippo Lippi, and One Burne-Jones, 15 by 11 inches, buckram, gilt top, Rs. 37.

THE STONES OF VENICE. Cloth, gilt top, crown 8vo. With all the Plates. 3 Vols., Rs. 26-4.

This Edition, with the 119 Woodcuts, the 6 Plates in Colour, the other 47 Full-page Illustrations reproduced in Photogravure and Half-tone, and the Text as originally issued, has just been completed, as follows:—

The Volumes are sold Separately.

Volume I.—"The Foundations." With 21 Full-page Plates and 72 Woodcuts, Rs. 8-12.

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Volume III.—"The Fall." With 12 Full-page Plates and 9 Woodcuts, and Index, Rs. 8-12.

MODERN PAINTERS. A New Cheap Edition in 6 Vols., Rs. 37.

With the 225 Woodcuts, the One Lithograph, and the 89 full-page Illustrations reproduced in Photogravure and Half-tone. The Text is that of the Complete Edition, and includes the Epilogue written by Mr. Ruskin in 1888.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is appointed under a Power of Attorney from ALCOCK ASHDOWN and Company to act as SECRETARY and MANAGER of the said Company during my absence from India.—Dated this 1st day of June, 1899.

T. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager, Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN GRANT," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1899.

FOR SALE.

PIANO—Schiedmayer and Soehnes' Standard Indian Sympathetic Square Piano, ebonized with Gold line ornamentations, excellent tone. Cost Rs. 1,200, may be had on hire purchase system. Apply "A. B.," care of this Paper.

THE

"GREATER BRITAIN"

EXHIBITION,

LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GERATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN—GYMKHANA HOTEL—ROOMS now available, weather exceedingly delightful, good opportunity for those who failed to secure accommodation in this Hotel. Apply MANAGER.

MESSRS N. B. DANTRA & Co. have OPENED a BRANCH of their Business at CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA (opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co.), where their well known TEA and COFFE could be had at their Usual Rates. They respectfully solicit patronage from the residents of Byculla.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDOO CELEBRATION of H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S 80th BIRTHDAY, held at the Queen's Statue, on the 24th inst., PHOTOGRAPHS of this interesting ceremony now on view at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, where orders for copies will be received by the MANAGER.

A FIRM in Karachi is desirous of representing a Bombay Cotton Mill for the SALE of its production, both Yarn and Piece goods.—Apply "666," care of this Paper.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

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THE FRERE FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1899.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' & GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Mazagaon, RE-OPEN on June 5th. Address.—Rev. Fr. TOVEY, D. Sc., Head Master, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. dial round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 1 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 65 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected. Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, IRON AND OLD WOOD.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Prince's and Victoria Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood and iron, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

Property of a gentleman, consisting of wash-hand and dressing tables, chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, sofa, clock, glass and crockery ware, etc.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Johannisberger—7 bales, 71 1-2 reams, cream colour packing paper.

Ex s. s. Inchbarran—1 case, 9 10 12 gross, steel springs. 40 cases, each 30 packets, carriage candles, 12 oz. 8 dr., 11 oz. 8 dr.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey C.-B. pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of J. ADAM, Esq.—
1 second-hand English gig by Windover.
1 bay horse, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, drawing-room suite, lined with rich tapestry, English and Persian carpets, cabinets, wardrobes, and almyras with mirror door, iron and brass single and double bedsteads with spring cushions, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., etc., etc., the property of C. G. Giro, Esq., Partner, Ralli Brothers.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rica glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned mahogany wood cottage piano, one gent's bicycle, one garden pump and roller, etc., etc., the property of A. M. TOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Manekji Edulji Contractor, under the power of mortgage, dated the 20th December, 1897, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpooghly Road or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,654 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3-3618, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, on or towards the west by the Chinchpooghly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and or towards the south by the property of Anandrao Vinayek, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498 and 7499, and street Nos. 97, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dowal Jaffer or his tenants and then of Byramji Dorabji Banaji, Perozshaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, and Rustomji Furdoonji Boomla, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 304 of 1883.

Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abd Rahaman..............Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla and others..................Defendants.
AND
Suit No. 349 of 1884.
Hajee Abdoola Hajee Abd Satar and others......Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla and others..................Defendants.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of the Receivers appointed in the above suits, the following properties:—

PARTICULARS.

1. One house situated at Allepy, in the Native State of Allepy, having a godown and a seat of business, and known as Pont Mereewalla house, admeasuring 5,444 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Hajee Issa Salay Mahomed, on the west by the house of Pathan Astula Khan and the vacant land of Parsee Nowrojee Muncherjee, on the south by the house of Mahomed Moosa, on the north by a public road, and furniture, pots, pans, articles, and things therein.

2. One house, situated at Allepy, in the Native State of Allepy, known as Bag Bella Pully Walla Land No 1, 2, and 3, relating to Belapi Gardens, admeasuring 360 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, on Wakhar Chakhar, and one garden, in all two places of No. 4, admeasuring 4,793 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, total square yards 7,970 or thereabouts. The said property is bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of Parsee Nowrojee Muncherjee and on the south by a public road.

3. One large bungalow at Cannanore, in the Cantonment, in the registration sub district of Cannanore, District Tellicherry, No. 1 measuring 1,316 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a Public Road, on the west by Chuka's house, on the north, by the house of Maplay Kanay Kooty, and on the south by the house of Bestugan.

4. One small Bungalow in the Cantonment at Cannanore, in the Registration Sub-district of Cannanore, District Tellicherry, appertaining to Barrack No. 78, containing 9 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, which is bounded on the east by the property of Sagal Chinku, on the west by the Public Road, on the south by the land of Awub August Faker Kaoty.

5. One garden of Karlayed, situate at Cannanore, in the Registration sub-district of Cannanore, District Tellicherry, containing 830 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Baukally Koonayee's Karuclans Panahs, on the west by Public Road, and on the north and south by the land of Karkaden Mamban.

6. One small garden situate at Cannanore, in the Registration Sub-district of Cannanore, containing 80 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the land of Panchal Gaspt Kaombrai, on the west by Public Road of Dhondi and Chedkoti, on the south by the property of Tamarchi Koonjee Hamand.

7. One small house, Kamal Hajee Caloo, situate at Cannanore, in the Registration Sub-district of Cannanore, containing 8 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Kaonali Velayal Magao Mal, on the west by Public Road, on the north by the house of Damal Kasanrai Essi, on the south by the house of Agarjee, and the furniture, articles and things therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Company, Attorneys for the said Receivers, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1899.

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				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	....	Per box	14	0
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Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	....	„	9	0
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Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		....	„	6	0
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HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Girgaum Back Road (near Sir Mungaldas' bungalow) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron safe on stand, milch cow with calf (giving 5 seers of milk daily), gent's monarch Dunlop tyre, bicycle, D.B. 12 bor gun W. Richard's London, in good condition, lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of the late Mr. M. E. HURST, Inspector, Bombay Police.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs writing, dressing, and washhand tables, book and hat stands.

1 real Chubb's iron safe on stand, 34 by 25 by 22 inches.
1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer, in good order.
1 full-plate camera, 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 by J. H. Skinner and Co., with lens, 3 double, backs, changing bag, tripod, turn table, etc.

On account of the concerned.

40 new overcoats.
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A small consignment of electroplated nickel silver, real silver mount, and electroplated mount cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, ice savers and ice pails, revolving butter pots, claret jug, salad bowls, egg frames, cruet stands.

1 Case saddlery consisting of Military Saddles, pouches, stirrups, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

4 Monarch Cycle Co's King bicycles, with G. and J. tyres.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 serviceable glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Hajee Haroon Sedick, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, (next to Mr. Chabiloss bungalow) on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., the very valuable and artistic French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, consisting of drawing-room suites, lined rich velvet and tapestry and set with crystal mirrors, bric-a-brac sofas, elegant large size chiffoniers and cabinets, superior Brussels carpet, clock by A. B. Savory and Sons, London, two Austrian large and small iron safes with cup board stands, mahogany wash-hand cabinet, first-rate venetian glass pier glasses with pier tables, rich 24 and 8 light incandescent gas chandeliers and hanging globe and bracket lamps, rich 40 and 30 light chandeliers, 4 light argand lamps, table candelabra, gold gilt and painted bed tead, double almyras with mirrors, a large collection of choice plants in China and earthern pots, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsy, Cama and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the executors, at their office in Rampart Row, Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. precisely, the effects of the late Mr. HARRY VAN INGEN, consisting of writing table, folding cot, easy chair, copying press, Cambay carpets, tin trunks, crockery, spoon and forks, cruetstands, dessert knives, double barrelled central fire gun, revolver, wearing apparel, despatch box, carpenter's tools, books, provision, gold spectacles and eyeglasses, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. J. D. MCLAREN, consisting of silver and copper coins, silver waistband and cigarette case, wardrobe, single cot, sofa, hatstand, leather trunk and portmanteau, Triumph bicycle with stand, books, wearing apparel, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One prize-bred "Collie" dog, 11 months old, one of the splendid animals ever imported into India. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction at Mazet Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

A heap of damaged coals.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1835.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST........................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

• P & O
• PURE OLD
WHISKY.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CLASSES in ENAMELLING of IRON and SHEET METAL WORKING with the complimentary subjects will be COMMENCED on MONDAY, 5th June, 1899, at 9-30 a.m. Programmes giving for particulars can be obtained on forwarding 4 annas to the Principal at the Institute.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
No. 82.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS for the supply to the Bombay Commissariat of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM for one year from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay up to 12 noon on the 12th day of June 1899, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and stations where required are given in the tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store-keeper-General at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store-keeper-General at Bombay, up to 4 o'clock P. M., on the 11th June 1899. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender form.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Rum."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of the schedules appertaining to the contract, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, Treasury Receipt Provincial or Municipal Debenture or Port Trust Bonds for Rupees 3400. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated, if the tenderer withdraws from his tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable tender will be notified to the tenderers concerned on or about the 15th of August 1899, at latest.

8. The tenderer should pay to the proper authorities all usual Customs, Excise, Municipal Octroi or other duties, taxes or dues on supplies to be made under the contract and if refund of any such duties, taxes or dues are allowable in respect of Rum after it has become the property of the Government or in regard to the quantity estimated as lost in transit by dryage or wastage in respect of such Rum, the contractor shall be entitled to receive from the proper Commissariat Officer a certificate to enable him to make a claim for such refund from the proper authorities.

The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

B. L. REILLY, Lieut-Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General,
Bombay, Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, 16th May 1899.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS: Cash or V. P. Post.

*** LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various design), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

*** 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ... 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... 17
Examination and Certificate ... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ... 5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 33m. High water, 6-8m., 6-11a. Low water, 11-51a.

Mr. Cama's lecture, "The Re-calling of the Spirits of the Dead in the current month of Adar," New Atesh Behram, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Grant, Fazilka, Setos, and Safari entered, and the steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ballaarat entered, and the steamers Imperator, Remus, Mazagon, and Samoa left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY (HEAD BRANCH).—During the month of May last the daily average attendance was 148, and the number of admissions 1,543, the prevailing diseases being fevers.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 4,493, the daily average being 145, and the number of new admissions 790—Parsees 644, Hindus 2,095, Mahomedans 1,196, and Christians 558. Thirty children were vaccinated during the month.

BURGLARY AT BAPTY ROAD.—Bhima Vessaji, a Marwari shroff, having his place of business at Bapty Road, has reported to the police that shortly after midnight, on the 30th ultimo, he closed his shop and went to sleep on the loft over the shop, leaving a lamp burning inside. When he opened the shop on the following morning, complainant discovered his strong box had been broken open and some silver ornaments and watches, of the value of Rs. 400, strewn about the floor. On examining the contents of the box, the Marwari found gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,526, and Rs. 450 in cash missing. An entrance was effected by removing two iron bars of a window facing the sweepers' passage. The matter is being investigated by the police.

DOG-CART RUN INTO BY A BYKE.—About a quarter past 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Mr. C. F. Laslett, R.I.M., was driving in his dog-cart from the Band-stand towards the Apollo Bunder, when, near the tram lines, a cycle, ridden by one Krisanaji Baroji, a Hindu, suddenly ran into the dog-cart. It appears that the Hindu was coming from the opposite direction, and, owing to a passing tram car, he did not notice the dog-cart, and hence the collision. Mr. Laslett pulled up short and brought his horse down, cutting the animal's knees. Mr. Laslett was thrown off the cart, but was not much hurt. The Hindu cyclist was also thrown off his byke, but escaped unhurt. The cycle, which was valued at Rs. 300, was also smashed up.

ALTERCATION AT A WEDDING CEREMONY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Rowji and Gopal Itto, both shoemakers, were charged with causing hurt to Dewoo Govind, also a shoemaker, by means of a piece of wood. On Monday last there was marriage festivity in the family of a shoemaker, and the complainant and two accused were amongst the guests invited to take part in the nuptial celebration. After the ceremony was over, the guests were, according to the custom, treated to liquor. While partaking of this hilarating beverage, complainant had an altercation with accused. Some friends intervened and brought both the parties to a settlement. On the following morning complainant was seated outside his house, at Jacob Circle, smoking a biddee, when the two accused came there armed with pieces of firewood and gave complainant a sound thrashing. The assailants then bolted. The police came upon the scene and removed complainant to the J. J. Hospital. The accused were subsequently arrested. The Magistrate sentenced Luximon to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer a further term of one month's like punishment. The second accused was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for one month. The whole amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards;	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	5	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	20	14	86
Total plague deaths to date	46,523	40,476	
Same date last year	11	7	78

DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun showed a clean plague mortality bill on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th May, while on the same dates last year it was respectively 4, 7, 4, and 1. As long as dead rats have not ceased to make their appearance plague cannot be said to have disappeared from this place, though the Plague Commissioner, who left for Goa last Sunday, thought he was of no more use here. In the absence of the Plague Commissioner, the duty to look after the sanitation of the city has devolved upon Dr. Menesse, the Health Officer, who took prompt steps to get the Administrator of Damaun to notify, for the second time, to the people, by beat of drum, that they should give immediate notice to the Health Officer of the appearance of a dead rat in their residence, failing which they would be punished. In view of the facts that the population of Lower Damaun is more than double that of Upper Damaun, that plague had its seat in Lower Damaun, the fort of Upper Damaun enjoying complete immunity, and as there is some risk in crossing the Dhamangunga Creek in small boats while tempestuous winds are blowing, it is desirable that the Health Officer should have his office at Lower Damaun, where his predecessors had their offices, instead of Upper Damaun, where it at present is.

THE TATA EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since my abstract of the opinions on the Tata Scheme has found its way to your Reviewer's table, I hope you will allow me to publicly make the reparation due from me to Father Kemp. At about the middle of last month, Father Kemp pointed out to me how I had materially misapprehended his views, and consequently in my summary misrepresented them. This part of the abstract should, therefore, be considered as cancelled.—Yours, &c.,

June 1. B J. PADSHAH.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander Piffard, R. I. M., which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, via Port Blair, experienced heavy rain and strong westerly wind. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fazilka, Captain Goss, which arrived in harbour, on Wednesday night, from Rangoon, encountered strong monsoon with high sea across the Bay of Bengal, thick squally weather as far as Mangalore, thence fine and clear with smooth sea. The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, Captain Elliot, R. N. R., arrived in harbour, yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, met with from the meridian of Cape Guardafui to 53° E. usual southerly wind and sea, from 6-5 as experienced during S. W. monsoon, thence to 65° E on a course from 20 S of Aden to Bombay S. W. wind, and sea fresh to strong 6-7 and 5-6 with corresponding current 24 miles per day, thence to Bombay moderate to light N. W. to N. breeze 3-2 and corresponding current slight.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, R. I. M., arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 17th May and called at Port Blair en route. She has brought a cargo of timber for the R. I. M. Dockyard. She had on board the following passengers:—Lieut. Bond, R.A., Mrs. Ford and child, and one Commissariat follower.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE RUSSEL.)

A SENTENCE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. DNANU BIN MAHADU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Ashton, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Patkar, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prisoner; the Government pleader for the Crown.

The Chief Justice in giving his judgment said:—The accused in this case was tried before the Sessions Judge of Satara, sitting with assessors, on a charge of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with the result that the Judge differing from both assessors, convicted him of the offence of murder and passed upon him a sentence of transportation. From that conviction and sentence the present appeal is brought. The facts alleged on the part of the prosecution are that on or about the 1st January last the accused killed his wife by strangling her. For some reason that was wholly unexplained nothing seems to have occurred until the 16th January. Then the accused was taken before the Second Class Magistrate of Taluka Kaira, before whom he made what purports to be a statement or confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In due course the case came before the Committing Magistrate. The evidence before him consisted of the testimony of certain witnesses who spoke to the accused's presence on the occasion of the alleged crime, and of the statement of the accused to which I have already referred. Before the Committing Magistrate the accused denied or withdrew that incriminating statement. Then the case came before the Sessions Judge sitting with the two assessors. Before that Court the witnesses then called refrained from giving any testimony which would in any way incriminate the accused, and practically repudiated altogether the account they had given before the Committing Magistrate. Now it was conceded in the Sessions Court, as it has been here, that apart from the statement recorded under Section 164 of the Code there is no evidence on which the accused can be properly convicted. Having regard to the circumstances of this case it is important to examine that Section and the rules of Court that have reference to it. Mr. Justice Jenkins having read Section 164 of the Code said: We have also the rules of this court, which have been drawn up with the object of safeguarding the use of the powers invested in Magistrates under the above section. The rules provide that when any statement or confession is made in the presence of a Magistrate, that Magistrate should substantially record the circumstances under which such statements or confessions were made, and in whose custody the accused was at the time. Rule 4 provides that it is not desirable that the police officers making investigations should be present, or that any police officers should remain in the Magistrate's Court, except such as were necessary for the safe custody of the accused. Now it seems to me the statement recorded in this case is marked with a failure to observe the requirements I have read. The only question to establish that the confession of the accused was made voluntarily was put at the close of the examination in which the Magistrate ask "Have you anything more to say? Have you made this statement while in your proper senses?" The circumstances of this confession and consequent withdrawal are only typical of what constantly occurs. A man is arrested, and then in a short but pregnant period of time, he is filled with a desire to incriminate himself, and in due course he goes before a Magistrate and makes a statement which fastens upon him the reponsibility of serious crime which he afterwards under other influences retracts. The result is a grave and serious mischief; not only may a great wrong been done to the accused, but proper efforts to trace the crime must almost necessarily be slackened. The consequence is that when the case comes to be tried the confession is again withdrawn, and those materials are wanting on which alone the crime should properly be established. In this case I decline to act upon this confession as being sufficient to convict the accused of the crime of murder. The appeal must be allowed, and the conviction and sentence are reversed.

Mr. Justice Russel pointed out some paragraphs in a work by Prinsepp dealing with confessions, and considered that the attention of District Magistrates could be drawn with advantage to the work. He concurred with the judgment of the Chief Justice.

For the reasons stated the appeal was allowed, and the conviction and sentences reversed.

A MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED.

INCOMPETENT AND IN DEFAULT.

A GENERAL Department notification, dated Bombay Castle, 30th May reads:—Whereas for the reasons hereinbelow stated it appears to the Governor in Council that the Municipality of Alibag is not competent to perform, and that it has persistently made default in the performance of, the duties imposed upon it by law, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 43 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, to declare that the said Municipality is incompetent and in default, and to supersede it for a period of one year from the date of this order.

The reasons for this order are as follows:—

In 1895 the condition of the Municipality was unfavourably reported on and the then Commissioner, Southern Division, allowed a term of two months within which certain financial reforms were to be made with the alternative of a reference to Government under Section 43 of Act II of 1884. The conditions laid down were complied with, but the municipal management immediately afterwards drifted back into inefficiency.

In 1897 the Collector of Kolaba reported as follows: "The picture drawn by the President of the apathy of the members and their want of sense of the duties they owe to the Committee and the public is truly deplorable. The work which the Municipality does is a minimum, and it is with great difficulty that anything at all is performed. The present year has been one of distress and general depression, and it can only be hoped that more favourable times will produce an improvement in the attention of members to their duties. But for the excuse of the exceptional circumstances of the year, the Municipality of Alibag might undoubtedly be said to have failed to justify its existence."

Again in 1899 the Collector reported: "The Board are

PRACTICALLY IN A STATE OF BANKRUPTCY.

It will be seen from the report that they were even unable to pay their staff of school-teachers during the last months of the year, that they had to reduce the lighting of the the town for want of funds and that they now have debts amounting to Rs. 1,600. This condition is almost irrespective of plague expenditure, as they have actually spent on that account only a sum of Rs. 301-9-7 during the year."

Since the commencement of the plague, municipal work at Alibag has been at a standstill. It has been useless to call meetings, as they have to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Regularly every year all the non-official members leave the town on the appearance of plague, to return only when the rains commence. Municipal administration is thus simply non-existent, and with plague recurring every year this state of things cannot be allowed to continue.

The balance of the Municipality is practically nil, and there is no money even to erect a few chuppers. The collection of taxes is not properly supervised and there is

BOTH WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN EXPENDITURE,

which go unchecked. There are outstanding debts to the extent of between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, including the municipal contribution of Rs. 800 per annum to the dispensary), which has not been paid since 1897-98. In fact the Municipality is reduced to insolvency, and each year that passes leaves it deeper in debt.

With reference to the foregoing Notification the Collector of Kolaba for the time being and under his order and control the District and Huzur Deputy Collectors, Kolaba, and Mr. J. Bamanji are appointed under Section 43 of Bombay Act II. of 1884 to exercise until further orders the powers and perform the duties of the Municipality of Alibag.

CANON GORE ON DRINK.

Is the drink evil worse than ever? Canon Gore declares that it is. The greater part of his Westminster Abbey sermon on St. George's Day was devoted to a declamation against the drink traffic. He showed that the drink bill came to nearly £20 for every family in the land, and this, after all the years of agitation, preaching, and teaching. It appears that large numbers of women have taken to drinking instead of eating. They drink more and more, and eat less and less. Canon Gore had practical suggestions to make. He asked for public-houses as splendid, attractive, bright, and social as those of the publican, without their allurements and temptations. He does not believe that the remedy is in any restrictive, merely prohibitive, activity. We hope Canon Gore will consider the matter further, and apply his eloquence again to the topic. We think he will yet come to see that the remedy lies both ways. We agree that public-houses without intoxicants, but with every innocent accessory, are needed; but we maintain that prohibition must be resorted to with the drink devil as with every other devil. The devil is not so much afraid as people think of angels who let him alone. He is not in dread of mere competition and can only be put to flight by relentless attack.—*Christian Commonwealth.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ST. JOHN MICHELL, Commanding the Assam District, who went home recently for three months' privilege leave, has been allowed to convert his leave to eight months on private affairs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·571	E	2	110·6	76·1	31	...	0·00	−0·03
Sirsa	29·603	SW	4	110·8	78·1	15	?	0·00	
Delhi	29·571	W	5	108·7	83·9	13	...	0·00	−0·03
Agra	29·555	NW	5	111·0	82·4	21	...	0·00	−0·01
Cawnpore	29·532	WSW	2	112·0	79·1	23	...	0·00	
Allahabad	29·527	W	3	111·6	81·8	30	..	0·00	−0·02
Jhansi	29·582	WNW	3	112·9	89·7	30	...	0·00	−0·01
Jacobabad	29·601	W	6	111·7	76·1	18	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·671	NW	12	107·4	78·7	11	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·633	W	5	103·1	78·9	24	...	0·00	−0·01
Ajmere	29·647	W	8	105·9	85·5	32	...	0·00	−0·03
Deesa	29·711	SSW	3	105·1	78·0	18	...	0·00	−0·01
Ahmedabad	29·729	S	5	101·8	80·1	58	...	0·0	
Bhuj	29·691	W	15	98·8	76·9	65	...	0·00	0·00
Jamnagar	29·719	SW	24	91·5	77·2	64	..	0·00	
Rajkot	29·727	W	14	101·9	74·7	66	...	0·00	−0·01
Bhavnagar	29·741	SW	14	105·1	78·3	58	...	0·00	
Veraval	29·745	W	10	85·4	80·3	76	...	0·00	..
Neemuch	29·691	W	15	103·5	77·5	68	...	0·00	−0·02
Indore	29·697	W	11	101·1	76·6	55	...	0·00	−0·09
Saugor	29·609	W	7	106·3	83·1	25	...	0·00	−0·03
Jubbulpore	29·560	WSW	4	108·0	87·1	25	...	0·00	−0·07
Hoshangabad	29·635	SW	4	107·6	85·2	57	...	0·00	−0·05
Khandwa	29·709	NW	14	104·7	81·6	45	...	0·00	−0·09
Raipur	29·512	W	1	110·5	87·4	30	...	0·00	−0·07
Nagpur	29·571	NNW	11	110·7	89·5	20	...	0·00	−0·15
Amraoti	29·639	WNW	10	105·8	82·3	33	...	0·00	−0·11
Akola	29·681	WNW	18	105·7	81·0	45	..	0·00	−0·00
Surat	29·751	SW	10	94·2	79·1	69	..	0·00	−0·03
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·0	...
Bombay	29·791	W	9	90·9	81·5	62	...	0·00	−0·23
Poona	29·781	W	19	95·5	69·9	57	...	0·00	−0·18
Ahmednagar	29·723	WNW	10	91·9	68·4	63	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	104·0	70·7	43	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·739	NW	11	102·7	74·5	46	...	0·00	−0·10
Ratnagiri	29·79	NW	8	90·9	80·8	61	..	0·00	−0·80
Belgaum	29·773	WNW	23	89·5	65·3	68	...	0·00	−0·19
Goa	29·800	N	0	88·0	78·1	79	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·79	N	8	87·3	77·5	72	...	0·00	−0·31
Mangalore	29·798	Calm	3	88·8	78·4	76	...	..	−0·79
Calicut	29·780	S	17	89·7	77·0	75	...	..	−0·67
Cochin	29·78	N	...	82·4	76·1	90	0·44	0·44	−0·32
Bangalore	29·782	WNW	11	79·8	67·8	68	...	..	−0·18
Secunderabad	29·543	WNW	10	102·7	81·8	36	...	...	−0·11
Masulipatam	29·625	WSW	9	101·2	83·5	74	...	...	−0·00
Bellary	29·740	WNW	13	101·2	76·3	41	...	...	−0·07
Cuddapah	29·717	W	M	101·2	83·9	57	...	0·00	−0·14
Madras	29·625	NW	8	101·5	84·0	56	...	0·00	−0·05
Coimbatore	29·758	SSW	3	93·9	73·6	60	...	0·00	−0·01
Trichinopoly	29·781	WSW	15	99·9	80·8	64	...	0·00	−0·06
Negapatam	29·671	SW	9	102·0	81·4	62	..	0·00	−0·05
Colombo	29·773	SW	12	87·5	81·0	85	0·03	0·03	−0·32
Aden	29·802	ENE	10	95·8	85·8	74	...	0·00	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Sirsa, a brisk fall at Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and along the coast from Bombay to Cochin. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Belgaum, 24 at Khandwa and Secunderabad, 22 at Trichinopoly, Neemuch and Akola, 20 at Bhuj and 18 at Shalapur.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jabulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Calicut and Nagapatam, and 14° at Karachi. The minimum is from 5° to 7° above its normal mean at Secunderabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Jabulpore, Ajmere and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Allahabad and Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Goa, Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Surat and Nagpur.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Cochin.

An area of abnormally low pressure exist at and about Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the weather there is likely to become squally and unsettled. It appears that it is moving westwards, and the weather on and off the West Coast lying to the south of Karwar may become unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

THURSDAY: The barometer has risen briskly at Lower Burma and South Punjab; and generally changed slightly elsewhere. The pressure is lowest at the Gangetic Plain, highest at Tennaserim, and relatively high at West coast of the Peninsula. The winds vary a good deal over the Punjab, the Gangetic Plain and West Bengal, where the force is generally light, but moderate to fresh. Southerly to South Easterly, and Easterly winds are reported from Burma and North-East India, and fresh to strong Westerly to North-Westerly winds prevail over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The weather is cloudy to overcast over Burma and North-East India, and cloudy over the Peninsula. Light to heavy general rain has fallen at Burma, while showers are reported from Assam, North Bengal Kashmir, the Hymalayas, and Malabar. Akyab has received nearly seven inches, Lashio three and a half, and Mergue and Diamond Island over one inch of rain. The temperature has generally risen except at Orissa, the Punjab and Central India, and the heat is greater than usual except at the Indus Valley, Gujerat, West of the Peninsula and Lower Burma. The greatest excess is at West Bengal, and the highest maxima are reported from the Gangetic Plain, where Manipur has recorded 113 degrees.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·771
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·9
Dew Point		73·5
Relative humidity of Air		66·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		82·4
General Directions of wind*		WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	213

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 31.

10 p.m. ... 83·4

THURSDAY.—JUNE 1.

6 a.m. ... 82·3
10 a.m. ... 86·6
2 p.m. ... 88·2
4 p.m. ... 88·3

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. MACONCHY, D. S. O., 4th Sikhs, is appointed 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Coningham is appointed Adjutant, 12th Bengal Infantry.

Major A. O'Donnell, 39th Garhwal Rifles, obtains command of the 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Major F. B. Main, 1st Punjab Infantry, succeeds to the command of the 12th Bengal Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow who gives up the regiment on the 13th June.

THE decision of the arbiter called in to decide as to the quality of the diamonds for the Lord Provost's new collar and jewel having been given, the Magistrates and Council have now placed the order in the hands of Messrs. Brook & Son, goldsmiths to the Queen, 87 George Street, Edinburgh. Both collar and jewel are to be completed by the beginning of July, and will be first used on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' approaching visit to Edinburgh. The Magistrates and Town Council have also placed with the same firm the order for the silver gilt casket which is to contain the Burgess ticket conferring the freedom of the city upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

MARRIAGE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

MR. JAMES OLIPHANT, in the "International Journal of Ethics" (Philadelphia) writes:—

There is no department of life where there seems at present to be more need for authoritative ethical guidance than that which involves the relations of the sexes. On this subject metaphysical philosophy has nothing whatever to say; supernatural religion has been content with giving its sanction to prevailing custom; and social science speaks as yet with an uncertain voice. The lack of initiative on the part of religion can be sufficiently explained. In the historic faiths that are based on primitive misconceptions of nature, the codes of precepts concern mainly the ceremonial observances that are associated with the belief in supernatural beings, and what is left for rules of conduct in the affairs of the present world deals almost entirely with the most obvious and universal conditions of social order, such as the protection of life and property. Of the ten commandments, for example, on which Christian morality is founded, scarcely more than half can strictly be called ethical, and only one deals with the domestic relations on their own merits. That one is not the seventh, forbidding adultery, which is really an adjunct of the eighth, "Thou shalt not steal," but the fifth, enjoining children to honour their parents, where there is some recognition of the social stability that is furthered by strengthening the family ties. . . . .

Recognising, as we must, that the sexual instincts have their *raison d'etre* in the preservation of the species—an end to which all others must be subordinate, in the eyes of society, at least and therefore eventually of the individual—we are constrained further to admit that whatever kind of marriage favours most the successful upbringing of children is on that ground alone to be judged the best. If the paramount consideration be to secure a stable and harmonious union in which the upbringing of the children can receive the fullest justice then it is imperative that the choice once made should be irrevocable. Every mitigation of this condition is an encouragement to haste and levity in making the final decision. No measure can be neglected which will help to enforce the truth that marriage is the supreme event in the life of every one, whether in its bearing on personal happiness or on social welfare, and that the selection of the most suitable husband or wife demands the most careful deliberation. If the penalties of mistakes can be evaded, and a second or a third chance may be offered to any one who likes to take it, marriage will become an affair of experiment without any finality, and we shall be launched on a retrograde course towards the promiscuous relations of our prehistoric ancestors. This is no vain imagination: already in some parts of the United States and in some continental countries there has been in recent years a marked tendency towards the position of affairs anticipated by M. Letourneau, where marriage is to become a contract for a stated period, or is to be terminable at any time on statutory notice being given by either party.

When we hear of divorce being granted on the plea of incompatibility of temper, we may expect soon to find that a pretext is no longer thought necessary, and that any act of repudiation, however arbitrary, can claim the sanction of the law. In this country we are happily as yet far from such a lax interpretation of the marriage bond; but I hold that we have not only to set our faces against the growing license of opinion on this matter; we must retrace our steps towards the ideal of the Catholic Church, which, in theory at least, has never agreed to recognise divorce for any ground whatever. Even unfaithfulness must be held no sufficient reason for dissolving a tie which not only joins husband and wife together, but binds each of them in their own persons to assert a principle involving the highest interests of their community and of their race. It is not, of course, implied that the integrity of a household must be maintained before the world after its elements have proved to be hopelessly discordant; although in many cases the knowledge that no complete release was possible would go far to restrain the impatient egoism that so often disturbs the harmony of married life, and to lead both parties to make the best even of an unpromising situation. It may sometimes be better for all concerned that husband and wife should live apart and where the custody of children and questions of property are to be considered, the terms of the separation may have to be adjusted in the law courts, but the public sanction thus given to the arrangement should carry with it no permission to form other ties. Society cannot, of course, attempt to prevent such second unions, even when formed while both parties to the original contract are still alive; but it can at least withhold all legal recognition of them, and this attitude, I believe, it is bound to assume if the full establishment of monogamy is ever to be realised. Though the abolition of divorce cannot be pressed at once as a measure demanded unconditionally by accepted ethical principles, it will take place in time in expression of the sentiment of every nation that leads the van of social progress. Whether the doctrine of the indissolubility of the marriage tie will ever be held to enjoin perpetual widowhood cannot be so confidently assumed, but the prophecy may be hazarded that, though so strict an interpretation may never win universal acceptance, it will come to be held by more and more as the ultimate ideal.

POLO.

THE Polo season now commencing at home promises according to the *World* to be exceptionally brilliant and successful. Most of the best players are still to the fore, and competition in the chief tournaments is likely to be keen. Two new clubs have been formed in the neighbourhood of London—the Wimbledon Club, having its ground and headquarters at Wimbledon Park, and the London Club, which is established at the Crystal Palace. Lord Harrington is president of the Wimbledon Club; Colonel Bonham, Mr. T. B. Drybrough, and Mr. Duny are responsible for the management, and considerably more than a hundred members have been enrolled. The club has entered upon what promises to be a most successful season, and the claims upon the space available are already so large that it is proposed to lay out a second ground with as little delay as possible. The ground at the Crystal Palace was constructed under the experienced supervision of Major F. Herbert.

Fresh developments have arisen in regard to the tournament for the County Cup, which must be regarded as one of the most important fixtures of the season. It is to the provinces that we must look for recruits to the ranks of first class players, and everything which tends to encourage provincial polo is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It may be remembered that difficulties arose in connection with this tournament last year. It is needless to recall them; it suffices to say that they have been adjusted, and that arrangements have been made to decide the final and semi-final matches at Hurlingham. The preliminary ties will be decided in the country, which for this purpose has been divided into four divisions, and during July in each year we shall have an opportunity of seeing the best men from the provinces at work, and of gauging the progress of county polo.

Among the various events of the polo season the tournament for the Champion Cup at Hurlingham comes first in traditional importance, as it does in point of skilful play. It may not excite such widespread interest and enthusiasm as the soldiers' tournament, yet the finest exhibitions of polo are unquestionably witnessed in the final matches for the Champion Cup, and the winning team ranks as the best of the year. So far as I am aware, a purely military team has never yet been successful in this competition, partly perhaps because the civilians usually own the best ponies; soldiers, however, have figured in the semi-final on more than one occasion, and the season may yet arrive in which they will carry all before them. The Rugby Club has now carried off the cup for two seasons in succession—in 1897 after a close struggle with the Freebooters, winning easily from the Wanderers last year. The tournament begins on June 19, and the Old Cantabs have been mentioned as probable winners; they will, however, find it no easy matter to dispose of the strong combinations which Rugby and the Freebooters—assisted on this occasion by Mr. Rawlinson—will surely put in the field. The Inter-regimental tournament is fixed for June 5, when among other regiments the Inniskillings, the Blues, the 7th, 10th, and 13th Hussars, and the 12th Lancers will compete. Both in 1897 and last summer, Major Rimington led the Inniskilling team to victory, and some of your readers may remember that last year the final between that regiment and the 13th Hussars produced one of the most exciting and closely contested matches ever witnessed at Hurlingham. It is possible that the Heavy Cavalry, as represented by the Inniskillings, may again secure this coveted trophy; in any case, it is almost certain to be taken by one of the regiments named above.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Ajax, 225 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvi in ballast.

THE s s Samoa, 4,507 tons, Captain H Hudson, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain R Z L Cooke, sailed yesterday for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 4,152 tons, Captain G Goss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (20th May), with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C H Barron, will sail to-day for Aden and Maculla via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 48 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Grant, 2,075 tons, Captain W Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Manchester via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain Carstens, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar (20th May) with a general cargo, and 17 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 933 tons, Captain Christiansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar (19th May) via Mombassa and Marmugoa, with a general cargo, and 111 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,161 tons, Captain A H Acheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 4 cases opium and the following passengers:—Lieut Mowbray R N, Surgeon Falliot R N, Mr and Mrs Demers, Mr Keymer and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Weston			P & O Co
Pemba	956	Martyr			M M & Co
Algoa	1897	Hansford			K N & Co
Kerbela	1458	Willis			M M & Co
Kt Bachelor	4091	Froggatt			K N & Co
Wilberforce	2003	Willis			Bombay Co
Moorgate	2082	Harland			Bombay Co
Scindia	2050	Smith			M M & Co
Ravensboe	2357	Pingelby			C & Edulji
Simla	1039	Marten			M M & Co
Vasna	601	Rickford			Do.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do.
Lawrence		Kendall			R I Marine
Minto		Ford			R I Marine
Patna	1161	Acheson			M M & Co
Canning		Piffard			R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macneil	1591	Gladstone	Trieste	3-6	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull	3-6	F Muir & Co
C	King Arthur	1017	Barron	Aden	2-6	B & P S N Co
D	Clan Grant	2070	Elliott			F M & Co
F	Stolzenfels	1963	Pankow	Hamburg	3-6	Glade & Co
G	Vasna	603	Rickford	Unknown		M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	74	Fleet R N	Unknown		RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Bombay	709	Turner	Antwerp	10-6	J M & Co
M	Clyde	2939	Denny	Aden	10 6	P & O Co
N	Anatolia	2590	Wilks		11 6	Bombay Co
O	Fazilka	2695	Goss			M M & Co
P	Dragoman	2211	Waters	Genoa	2-6	K N & Co

100 ton crane.

Brahmani	521	Caisum			Shprd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	517	Ahmed	M Goa	1-6	Sphrd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	2-6	Do.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	2-6	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Britannia	1291	Turner	Liverpool	3-6	W & A G Co
3	Coromandel	2283	Vibert	China	18-1	P & O S N Co
6	Socotra	3919	Hide	China	3-6	P & O S N Co
7	Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk	5-1	K N & Co
9	Meridian	2221	Wilson	Hamburg		Bombay Co
10	Devonshire	2363	Coulter	Antwerp	7-1	W & A G & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parratt	London	2-6	P & O S N Co
14	Damra	772	Robertson	Karachi	2-6	M M & Co
15	Remus	1655	Williams	Rangoon	1-6	T M & Co
16	Florida	2050	Chapman	Dunkirk	7-6	J ... & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 3m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p. m. of Bombay mean time, or ... of Greenwich ...

ARRIVALS

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Fazilka s	Goss	Rangoon, May 20.
June. 1	R I M S Canning	Piffard	Rangoon, May 17.
	Setos s	Carstens	Zanzibar, May 20.
	Clan Grant s	Elliot	Manchester, May 4.
	Safari s	Christiansen	Zanzibar, May 19.
	Patna s	Acheson	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Remus s	Willhems	Rangoon.
	Simla s	Bamber	Persian Gulf.
	Imperator s	Brelich	Trieste.
	Mazagon s	Cooke	Shanghai.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer King Arthur, Barron, for Aden, etc.
" Samoa, Hudson, for Dunkirk.
Brig Ajax, Nacoda, for Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday;—
Steamer Setos, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Sofari, for Zanzibar, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—11 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Crewe Hall s—4 crates earthenware, M Mirzliy and Co; 125 cases table salt and 135 cases candles, E soof lly Russoolji.
Nubia s—32 cases soap and 13 cases oilmenstores Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—13 cases medicine, Cursondas Nathoo and Co; 12 cases medicine, K Lowjee and Co; 5 cases chemicals, C Nathoo and Co; 35 cases whisky D Dadabhoy; 17 cases glassware, D M Dukle and Co; 26 cases oilmenstores, B Manockjee Panthaky; 12 cases tobacco manufactured, Hajee E H Mahomed; 150 cases Old Tom gin, Jamsetjee Framjee; 20 cases cheese, 10 cases bacon and 2 cases ham, Coutts and Co; 6 cases loaf sugar, 7 cases cheese, 3 cases bacon, 1 case ham, 25 cases candles and 2 cases camphor cake, etc, Phillips and Co; 2 cases cheese Rssoolally Russoolje; 4 bales writing paper D Lookmanji; 4 cases earthenware John Robertson and Co; 34 cases wine M P Baria; 5 cases tobacco manufactured J Hatalal and Co; 15 cases tobacco manufactured Hormusji Anerji; 25 packages stationery Jo ng Dickinson and Co; 18 casks biscuit, Badroodin Nazerally; 8 cases medicine, B Patwari Spencer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—51 cases wines Phillips and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—10 drum rectified spirit Eduljee Brothers.
Johannesberger s—1 butt sherry D Cowasjee; 47 cases glassware Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy.
Arabia s—48 bales tissue paper Joitha Inderji.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—132 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 2 hogsheads claret, B Smyth and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Arabia s—56 cases geneva D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Arabias 825 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 35 cases brandy, M P Baria.

FROM TRIESTE.

Selesia s—12 cases stationery, K Abdool Hoosein; 8 cases glass bangles, Merwanjee and Sheriadjee; 10 cases glass bangles, Chotalal Keshowjee.
Imperator s—13 cases glass bangles, C Keshojee; 41 cases glass bangles, Merwanjee and Sheriadjee; 13 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—120 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 13 bales wool, Tricumjee Jeewandas; 41 bales wool, and 29 bales goat hairs, R. Muncherjee Kooka.
Devonshire s—250 bales cotton fly, R. Cursondass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—7 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 11 bales hides, A H Cassam and Co; 212 cwt turmeric, Ebrahim Curim; 16 cwt dry ginger, Joitha Ramjee; 19 cwt coffee, Finlay Muir and Co; 5 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—316 cwt coir yarn, Mooljee Huridas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Devonshire s—8 bales cotton, 5682 cwt rape seed and 4982 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 1776 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bombay s—440 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 6000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co; 2001 cwt wheat 2001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 925 cwt rapeseed 1000 cwt gingelyseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Meridian s—1000 cwt gingellyseed, Owen and Okell; 165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
Stolzenfels s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—2001 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co.
Samoa s—2000 cwt poppyseed, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algoa s—19,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Clan Macneil s—1000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clan Macneil s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Socotra s—18 cwt kismiss & 8 cwt jardaloo P F Talati; 25 bales twist the Meltees B Kaisha; 235 bales twist Talati and Co; 20 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 75 bales twist Jamshedji Bros and Co; 270 bales twist Silas E Sassoon 43 cwt sharkfins and 600 lbs Indian butter P F Talati; 150 bales twist M B Mody; 150 bales twist J B Bheeania and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 600 bales twist E Nowrojee and Co 1100 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 250 bales twist N J Abraham 375 bales twist and 200 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Private Secretary, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at MAHABLESHWUR by 7-30 a.m., on the 7th June, 1899, should be addressed to the SECRETARIAT, Bombay, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwur, 26th May, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI MOTIBAI, wife of DHARAMSEY LALJEE, and daughter of HARIDAS CANJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DHARAMSEY LALJEE, the husband of the abovenamed deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) D. B. BINNING.
The 31st day of May, 1899.
Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES.
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 55 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE:
400, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

THERE were Rs. 9,20,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta at yesterday's weekly sales in London, Rs. 4,70,000 to Bombay, Rs. 6,40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 15-16d., at which 6 per cent of the tenders were accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Madras to the extent of Rs. 9,70,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d., 6 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Madras of Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d.

The financial quotations in London were without change yesterday, all round, at 110 1-16 for Consols, 102 for French Rentes, 115 1-2 for Indian Sterling Loan, 25·20 1-2 fcs. for Paris Exchange on London, and £66 15-16 for Rupee Securities. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 28 1-16d per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. higher in value, at 61 3-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher, at 4·88 dollars.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted at 29 1-4s. per 492lbs, May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; White Dhelhi at 28 3-4s. per 492 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs. May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market steady; for Linseed 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, rellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 15,000 bales and the Imports 7,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were quoted at 3 13-32d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged, as were also American Arrivals. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton continued in New York at 6 1-4 cents, per lb, August Futures at 5·91., and December at 5·98 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897
Wednesday's Receipts......	10,000	6,300	2,100
Fourdays'	21,000	25,900	7,700
Since 1st September......	8,065,000	8,365,700	6,553,200

The local Cotton market has been quiet, and without change in prices. A small business is reported chiefly on account of the mills.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows.—

Cotton..............................	1,972	bales.
Wheat..............................	21,846	cwts.
Linseed..............................	8,310	"
Rapeseed..............................	7,831	"
Gingellyseed..............................	607	"
Poppyseed..............................	3,310	"
Castorseed..............................	4,181	"
Rice..............................	6,954	"

MONEY.—At their meeting this afternoon the Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced the Bank's rate by 1 per cent, making it now 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months, sight Credits. There was but little business reported, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 15 16d. to 31-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs .... 1·59 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been slightly higher to-day at 101 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 101 7-16 to 1-2 for Account, with 94 3-4 to 95 for Threes.

SHARES are dull, and without any change reported in prices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32
The Manchester Market has been firm
2¾ per cent. Consols.............................. 110 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes.............................. 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.............................. 115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers.............................. 66 15-16
Bar Silver.............................. 28 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

The B I. S. and Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 31.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Istria from Trieste, to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on the 13th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week..............	91,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway..............	197	694	9	896
For previous 18 weeks of half year,	14,86,851	42,28,272	76,819	58,35,952
Total for 19 weeks ..	15,77,851	45,48,272	80,819	60,98,952
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year..............	82,550	4,01,578	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,79,525	45,33,312	89,611	56,62,478

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 72,614
Increase to date .... " 4,36,474

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week..............	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway..............	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,604	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks...	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year......	1,22,636	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do. ..	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week..........Rs. 23,
Increase to date .... " 9,0[illegible]

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week..............	300	400	—	700
On per mile of Railway..............	18	23	...	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	6,303	6,282	22	12,607
Total for 18 weeks.	6,663	6,682	22	13,367
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year......	186	576	—	762
Per mile of Ry. do.	11	33	..	44
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,934	7,711	150	10,795

Increase for the week.............. Rs 62
Ditto to date.............................. " 2,572

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.
BIRTH.

BARTON—May 19, at Karachi, the wife of Lieut. Patterson Barton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

DICKINS—May 29, at Carlton House, Yercaud, the wife of Edwin Dickins, of a son.
FINDLAY—May 28, at Tesoma, Coonoor, the wife of J G Findlay, of a daughter.
JERMYN—May 25, at Murree, the wife of Captain T Jermyn, 2nd Sikh Infantry, P F F, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1899.

ONE of the points urged with most persistence and energy by the witnesses before the Currency Committee was that the closure of the Mints has handicapped India in competition with China and other countries supposed to have a silver currency. Mr. Fred. Atkinson met this allegation in a memorandum to be laid before the Committee, which showed *inter alia* that China has no silver currency in the usual acceptation of the term, and that since the closure of the Mints, in tea and other products in which China competes with India, the latter has more than held her own. The only metal minted in China is copper, and this is used only for the payment of daily labourers and the smallest transactions of every-day life. In the larger commerce, it is usual to stipulate whether payment is to be made in gold or silver bullion, which are marketable commodities like any other. As a matter of course, the witnesses who had made up their minds that the trade of India was pretty well ruined by the closing of the Mints, paid no attention to Mr. Atkinson's appeal to facts. Amongst others, Mr. Walter Duncan, who went out to Calcutta forty years ago to establish a business which still bears his name, though for the last thirty years he lives in Glasgow, informed the Committee that the closing of the Mints, and the consequent rise in the value of the rupee has been a burden on the exports of India and on the great bulk of the population. When asked to explain how that worked out, he was unable to say whether prices had risen or fallen. "There are many things, the prices of which one can scarcely say have risen, there are other things the prices of which have clearly risen, but on the whole there has been very little change in prices in India." Prices have been very steady and have apparently been unaffected by exchange, the rise in which has been very steady for the last two years. Mr. Duncan was of opinion that prices would have been much the same as they are now if the mints had remained open and the rupee had fallen to eleven-pence. Prices would eventually have risen which would have been a distinct advantage to the consumer, and the labourer, in the opinion of this witness, would infallibly have got his share. It is quite certain that the difference between eleven-pence and one and four-pence in the value of the rupee is a burden which India has to carry, and from which China, her competitor, is altogether free. The competition of China is, he says, the great danger. Outside that, there is very little. He gives as an illustration the experience of the Indian Government in the sale of opium. In 1896 they sold 39,000 chests for a little over 511 lakhs, and the next year they sold the same quantity for 409 lakhs, the difference being due to exchange. This witness was convinced that the competition of China in cotton goods will be effective: "there is a real hope that it will be." He was informed that a steam-shipping company has been carrying machinery in large quantities to China, and that the building-lots for mills on the Shanghai River had gone up in price. When Sir Henry Fowler asked if he knew anything of the internal taxation of China, he admitted that he did not. Nor was he aware that it was very different from that in India. The fact that there is no coinage in China, as the term is understood in Europe, was unknown to him, but he was satisfied that the copper cash, used in China, costs more than silver at the present price, so that there is a tax there to some extent. The increased import duties which would be necessary to make up the difference between an eleven-penny and a one and four-penny rupee, would be paid by the consumer, that is by the people of India. To minimise the loss, Mr. Duncan would keep the Mints closed to the public, but the Government should coin so as to bring the rupee to one and three-halfpence. He acknowledged that the opening of the Mints would cause widespread disaster to merchants and traders and grave difficulty to the Government. Nevertheless, in October last, he seconded a resolution in the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce "that the true interests of India will best be attained by a return, as circumstances will permit, to a reopening of the Mints."

To re-establish the facts and clear up some of the misunderstandings of witnesses professing to speak from the standpoint of the commercial and economical interests of India, Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, was recalled, and further examined by Sir Henry Fowler. In reference to Mr. Duncan's appeal to the heavy loss incurred in the opium sales of Government in the year 1897, Mr. O'Conor stated that the opium trade is the most speculative in India, "so much so, that it might even be called a gamble." The Marwaris in 1897 were unable to gamble as freely as in 1896, owing to the stringency of the money-market. The active competition of ordinary years caused a fall in the price of opium, but there has been since a recovery of ten per cent. The recovery extends to the Malwa opium from Bombay, which had suffered from a long depression. Now that the money market has resumed its ordinary conditions the Marwaris will be as active as ever. Moreover, the price of opium when the Mints were open was frequently lower than in 1897, or now. On another point Mr. O'Conor gave amusing evidence. It was alleged that the closing of the Mints had caused great dissatisfaction in India, but the Native Press, which is ever on the alert for a grievance, gave no indication that the action of the Government aroused any opposition. Last December the National Congress in Madras passed a resolution deprecating any artificial device for meeting loss by exchange by changing the currency which would add to the pressure on India's monetary resource, and affirming that a relief from the pressure, principally due to the steady growth of the demands of India for expenditure in England, should be obtained by England bearing an equitable share of that expenditure. After the Mints were closed, the Congress, in December 1893, expressed regret at the closure as calculated to increase the burden of indirect taxation and to disorganise important trades and industries. In the five intervening years the Congress never referred to the subject. The wires were pulled in 1898 by Mr. Forbes Mitchell, who sent a telegram from the Royal Exchange Calcutta as follows: "Mr. Barclay, Chairman, of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, will protest against the gold standard." The hint was taken and the required resolution was passed, the mover and the seconder being the only speakers on the subject. Their speeches, Mr. O'Conor slyly told the Committee, may be called in effect mere political speeches. They did not prove that there was general dissatisfaction in India on the question of the closure of the Mints. If there had been, the Government would not have been left in ignorance of it for more than five years, and then hear it only from a Resolution passed by the National Congress at the suggestion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The danger of generalising from one or two facts, the real scope of which is not understood, was illustrated by the singular error into which the acting Governor of the Straits Settlements fell in an official Report placed before the Committee, stating that the success of the experiment of closing the Mints in India had favoured exports to that country, while diminishing exports from India to places with a silver standard. The effects, according to the acting Governor, were very great; rice and opium, constituting the bulk of the exports from the Straits to India, had increased as the result of the closing of the Mints. The year in question was 1897, when famine prevailed over a large part of India. The bulk of the Indian trade with the Straits is rice. The famine having doubled the price of that grain in India, the exports fell off, and India imported a considerable quantity from Singapore, which became the depot for rice produced in the Further East. In the two years following the closure of the Mints the exports of rice from India increased by over a million hundredweight. It was followed in the ensuing year by a further increase of a million. The year following the famine, the exports were the highest on record. In regard to opium there was a falling off in 1895-96, when exchange was low, and in the famine year. But with the return to normal conditions, last year, and this year the export of opium to the Straits was larger than ever known before. So with regard to the supposed injury to the Indian trade with China, the prospect of which has filled the minds of so many commercial men with gloom. The Director-General of Statistcis drew attention to the fact that he had frequently to point out in his Reviews of Trade that the trade with China has been stationary or declining for the last quarter of a century. If the closing of the Mints had hastened this decline, there should have been a restriction on exports from India, and an expansion of exports from China to India. The reverse has been the case. The imports from India in the five years from 1893 when the Mints were closed showed a steady decline from Rx. 3,542,556 to Rx. 1,691,612. The exports from India in the same period increased from Rx. 11,129,322 to Rx 12,226,990. Our exports in three of the intervening years were much higher than in the last. China always imports a great deal more from India than we do from her. The difference is made up by gold bars and leaf gold, amounting in value to over three crores, and silver to the amount of three lakhs and a-half. Clearly our trade with China has not been adversely affected by the closure of the Mints.

DERBY DAY is essentially a democratic holiday in England. It is the one event of the year with which the masses seem to be identified as much as the classes. Whether it is wet or fine tremendous crowds assemble on the historic heath, though, of course, if Jupiter Pluvius is kind, the scene is vastly more brilliant. The journey from London to Epsom Downs is one of the sights of a lifetime. The roads are gay with every kind of vehicle, from the lowly coster cart, drawn by the long suffering donkey for whom no holiday means rest, to the splendid four-in-hands of the military regiments. The magnificent expanse of Epsom Downs is usually a scene of brightness and animation. The lines of coaches present a charming spectacle, adorned as they are by some of the loveliest women of England. The whole course is crowded with a dense mass of sombre colours, and the grand stand, with its tiers of beautiful English women, elegantly and even splendidly dressed, whose bright complexions always assure the success of any gathering in England or her colonies. That the favourite would win was a foregone conclusion, which fact if it does not rob the race of its interest, detracts greatly from the excitement. After Flying Fox had so decidedly beaten Caiman in the Two Thousand his chance for the Derby has always been esteemed so highly that speculators had to lay odds on. A contemporary remarks that Flying Fox was the firmest favourite since Common, but the writer has forgotten that the public regarded the chances of Galtee More, Ladas and Isinglass, all of whom started since Common won in 1891, as superior to that of the hero of the present year. The starting price of Flying Fox was 5 to 2 on, whereas the other animals were marked at 9 to 2 and 4 to 1 on; and, further, although Common was the favourite of his year, he was only a point above even money. It is unnecessary to again recount the two-year-old performances of Flying Fox, which were consistently good, the only real disappointment being his severe defeat by Caiman in the Middle Park Plate. He re-established his reputation by losing Caiman in the Two Thousand Guineas, and the name of the Duke of Westminster's gallant colt has to be inscribed amongst the illustrious heroes of the great Epsom race. His owner has not won the Derby since Ormonde bore his colours to victory in 1886, though last year Batt was only beaten by Jeddah on the post. Flying Fox is likely to be added also to the select list of triple crown heroes, but many patrons of the turf think Caiman is likely to be seen to much better advantage in the autumn. Holocauste, the French horse, broke his leg when lying well for second place, an accident which suggests the probability of his being knocked about during his transit across the Channel. Damocles did not run as two-year-old, and the form of Innocence, the other placed horse, made him out to be anything but a flier.

THE public health still improves in Bombay city, there being noticeable a further fall of 179 on the week. One hundred and twenty-four persons admittedly died of plague, and of these the highest number eleven, occurred in Umarkhadi. Upper Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade and First Nagpada were entirely free. Measles carried off 20 patients, phthisis the extraordinarily high number of eighty-one, and affections of the respiratory organs—which may mean pneumonic plague—121. Plague officers are still vigilant, though they now have very little to do. They inspected 9,320 houses, however, and disinfected 1,186. Of the entire population of 821,764, according to last census only 35,032 persons in Bombay city have been inoculated, the total for last week being one. People are less indolent and indifferent in the mofussil, where in some townships practically the entire population has been inoculated. Mr. Woodburn's district returns show that new cases in the Panch Mahals were nearly sporadic, and that the total mortality from all causes was below the average of the preceding three years. In Thana indigenous cases and deaths rose to 93 and 84 during the week from 82 and 68, respectively. The increase was due to the villages of Manori and Vesawe, in the Salsette Taluka, which reported 15 and 17 cases, respectively, and also to the village of Akarpati Pophran, in the Mahim Taluka, where 12 cases occurred in the sheds outside. The Collector visited Bhewndi, which had eight cases during the week, and found the infected quarters, Brahmanali and Thangiali, vacated. In the Dahanu Taluka, the village of Mohan, in the Umbargaon Petha, was newly infected, and five cases occurred among the Dheds, who are supposed to have brought the infection from the Damaun territory. The number of infected villages in the whole district was 18 during the week. In Nasik recent rain caused the people of the evacuated quarter in Sinnar to return to their houses; and to this cause the increase in Sinnar is probably due. There was no newly infected village during the week. A marked improvement is reported from the Kolaba district. The Karachi report shows that a rapid subsidence of plague preceded the outbreak of cholera. In consequence the Plague Committee have permitted re-occupation of the Old Town and the market quarters, which have been free from plague.

MR. J. H. DU BOULAY, I.C.S., has been granted two years' furlough.

SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. S. SCOTT, has been promoted to Lieutenant.

THE services of Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter are replaced at the services of the Government.

MR. J. B. W. BIDDLE, on return to duty, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

THE Volunteer officers' decoration has been awarded to Major B. Phillips, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

MR. P. J. MEAD, I. C. S., Assistant Colllector, Ahmedabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

THE appointment of Mr. D. McNur, as Consul for Belgium at Karachi, is confirmed by H. M.'s Government.

MR. W. C. SHEPHERD, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Thana, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

THE notification of the appointment of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., as Assistant Judge, Nasik, is cancelled.

CAPTAIN G. F. R. FORBES, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the G. I. P. Volunteers.

THE appointment of Mr. W. T. Fee, as Consul for the United States at Bombay, has been confirmed by H. M.'s Government.

THE appointment of Mr. W. F. Bickel, as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has been confirmed by H. M.'s Government.

SANCTION has been granted to the opening for passenger traffic of the Ferozepore Bhatinda line as reconstructed on the standard gauge.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to Five per centum per annum.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MARTIN, R. E., has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for Aden, under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

ON the 19th, Drummer Newman, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, stationed at Cherat, was stabbed in the right arm by a Pathan. The assailant escaped.

MR. E. F. DAWSON, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has been appointed Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. E. O. Mawson.

MR. W. F. MOORE, Assistant Inspector, Castle Rock, and Mr. G. H. Belchan, inspector, Northern Frontier., have passed examinations in Gujarati and Marathi Lower Standard.

CAPT. H. P. E. PARKER, Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad, has been appointed a justice of the peace for Bombay presidency, except as applying to Bombay city.

MR. J. G. WOODRUFFE of the Calcutta Bar has been offered, and has accepted, the acting appointment of Advocate-General in Bengal in the place of Sir Charles Paul.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. T. B. Fry, Mr. W. G. Betham will act as Conservator of Forests, and Mr. H. Murray as Deputy Conservator, First Grade, and to hold charge of the Southern circle in addition to his own duties.

THE survey of the proposed line of railway from Tirupathur, on the Madras Railway, or the alternative one from Patchur to Krishnagiri, a distance of 25 miles, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The line will be for a light railway.

THE Madras Government has directed that the railways under construction known hitherto as the Madura-Paumben and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways shall for the future be called respectively the Paumben and Travancore branches of the South Indian Railway.

THE German East Africa Line s. s. Safari, Captain Christiansen, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar via Mombassa, with 110 deck passengers was visited by the Port Health officer, who discovered three cases of jigger among the passengers. The patients were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ALL is quiet on the Chamkanni border, and there appears little prospect of further trouble, but the Chamkannis are not bringing in the promised balance of their rifles yet. They continue quarrelling over the distribution of their fines, and several leading Khani Khels have been killed within the last few days in the fights which constantly occur among themselves.

THE village of Jaipur in the Hoshiarpur district which has recently become infected with plague, lies 7 miles south of the town of Garshankar. The outbreak is a severe one which points to deliberate concealment of the disease by the villagers. On the 20th instant there were 11 cases and 4 deaths, and on the 21st 3 cases; ten patients were remaining under treatment.

FROM the 20th to the 26th instant, no Europeans, 7 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 296 Hindus and 37 Mahomedans, died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 356; the death-rate being 40·9, and the mean for the ten previous years being 37·2. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague 1, cholera 5, small-pox 2, measles 8, fevers 73, dysentery 69, diarrhœa 5, and other causes 193.

NEWS has been received of valuable discoveries of Buddhist manuscripts in Nepal by Professor Bendall and Pundit Hara Prasad Shastri, including a copy of the *Skandha Purana* written in the sixth century. Although this *Purana* has hitherto been held to belong to the eighth century, other kinds showing that *Pali* literature was known in the early times in Nepal instead of being exclusively identified, as has been supposed, with Ceylon, Burma and Southern India.

IT is notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, II of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Commission for hearing appeals preferred by owners of steam-boilers situate within the limits of Aden under Section 11 and for determining questions submitted under Section 14 of the said Act, and to nominate, until further orders, with effect from the 18th April 1899, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Martin, R.E., as the person of which it shall consist.

IF all goes well, the Nilgiri Railway will be reopened both for goods and passenger traffic on the 15th proximo. This is extremely creditable to the engineers of the Madras Railway, who had almost insurmountable difficulties to overcome to clear the line and put it into order. The line is all cleared except for the Glenmore retaining wall and the Adderley tunnel. The secret of the engineers' success lies in the fact that they took adequate and well considered measures to obtain sufficient labour from the West Coast and other parts.

IN these days of an overcrowded bar and vakilate, it is no wonder that law is getting cheap. In Rangoon an enterprising practitioner, a new arrival, has posted up a regular "tariff" of charges, as follows:—"For an appearance before the Honorary Magistrate, Re. 1; before the Eastern Magistrate, Rs. 2; before the Western Magistrate, Rs. 3; before the Deputy Commissioner, Rs. 4." If this sort of thing develops, we may expect before long to see legal practitioners advertising themselves by the hour, like bandy-drivers or boat-owners:—"For the first hour As. 12, and As. 6 for each hour afterwards. N. B.—There will be an extra charge of As. 4 per hour if the client wins his case."

DR. MITRA, Meteorological Reporter for Kashmir State, reports that the spring in Kashmir has been unusually wet, and the cold prolonged. From all accounts it appears that more snow than usual fell on the higher ranges, where it is lying longer than usual. On parts of the Banhal range there was as late as May 3rd three feet of snow. At Gulmarg there was one foot of snow so late as May 5th. Over the Zojila pass (11,300 feet) there was then about 5 feet of snow, and on the Rajdangan pass (11,800 feet) it is said that there were 12 feet. Light showers of rain at intervals in June and July would slowly melt the snow on the mountains, but should a heavy fall of rain occur about the middle of June, it is apprehended that a flood would follow.

THE irrigation works of Baluchistan, though on a comparatively small scale, show a fair degree of progress in their results for the past six years. The two works of which capital and revenue accounts are kept are the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, and the average area irrigated for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97 was 7,071 acres; average gross revenue collected Rs. 34,405, and average return on capital outlay 1·14 per cent. During the year 1896-97 the area irrigated was smaller, namely 6,090 acres but the revenue amounted to Rs. 55,871, and the return on capital outlay was equivalent to 1·74 per cent. There was a large increase in working expenses which, however, may account for the enhanced revenue. The average yield per acre during the year is said to have very low as compared with crop experiments made, but no details of the experiments have been given.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 30 was 711, giving a death-rate of 43·59 per annum per thousand as against 35·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 61 died from fevers; 124, plague; 9, small-pox; 20, measles; 2, cholera; 81, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 22, still-born; 26, old age and debility; 4, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows: Jain, 22; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 325; Hindu outcaste, 71; Musalman, 178; Parsee, 44; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 24; Urasian, 3; European, 4; Negro African, 1. The total number of births was 173 as against 177 the corresponding period of last year, and 245 the average over the past five years.

IT is announced from Cairo that Lord Kitchener will soon take short leave of absence. He has not yet decided where he will spend it.

CONSEQUENT upon the success attending the Highland march of the London Scottish Rifles last year it is proposed that a portion of the corps shall again visit Scotland towards the end of the coming summer.

DR. EVERETT HALE, of Boston, is one of the best known men of letters in New England. He has been putting on record his literary recollections of the last half century, and the result will appear in a book entitled "James Russell Lowell and his Friends," which is about to be published by the Constables.

IT is we ("Daily Chronicle") learn from our Washington correspondent currently reported among the friends of the Leiter family that an engagement has been entered into between Miss Daisy Leiter a sister of Lady Curzon, and the Earl of Suffolk. Miss Leiter has been considered equally as beautiful as her more famous sister, and has in addition a reputation for wit and cleverness. The Earl of Suffolk is a very young man. He was born in 1877, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father only last year.

THE hopeless muddling of the Lord Chamberlain's department in connection with the May Drawing-Rooms is the subject of general complaint and most severe criticism says the "Truth" and it is quite evident that drastic reforms in the arrangements for all these functions will have to be carried out before the next season. The device of balloting the names of candidates is a most fantastical absurdity, and worthy only of a comic opera. If this is a sample of Lord Hopetoun's administrative capacity, he is certainly not the right man in the right place.

LADY CONYNGHAM, whose romantic marriage to the Inspector of Constabulary at Slane took place a few days ago, is the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Ventry, and sister to Lady Hopetoun, wife of the Lord Chamberlain. She married in 1882 Lord Mount Charles, afterwards fourth Lord Conyngham, by whom she had seven children, her eldest son, the present Marquis, being born in 1883. The elder sister of the Duchess of St. Albans made a very similar marriage, but her husband is now Sir Henry Blake, and has been governor of various places.

THE recently-announced and excellent project "The Victoria Series of County Histories," should by much benefited by the example which the Hampshire people are putting before their countrymen in every, other county. With Lord Northbrook as their chairman, many influential persons in Hampshire, including the local archæologists, are taking steps to make all the county records, whether public or private and of real value, available for inquiry. It would be well if the Victoria Series could be started next year, or the following one, with the record of a district which once formed part of the Saxon Kingdom of Wessex.

THE young Earl of Seafield, with his Countess, has just arrived in England from New Zealand. The Earl was born in New Zealand twenty-three years ago, and there he has spent the whole of his life. He came into the title eleven years ago on the death of his father. He is described as a well-educated, modest young fellow, with no intention of discarding healthy Colonial life for the privilege of settling down in this country as a penniless member of the aristocracy. It was only in the latter part of last year that he married Miss Townsend, the daughter of a medical man practising in Christ-Church, N.Z.

THE announcement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's intention to devote his life and fortune to philanthropy fills the newspapers with reminiscences of his benefactions, which aggregate twelve millions, and with laudation of the wisdom of a life which fills itself with other subjects of interest than wealth. His daughter will not be a great heiress. His ambition is to complete the distribution of his wealth, reserving only a provision against anxiety for the future of his family. Mr. Carnegie is pointed to as a model of what a millionaire should be, and such millionaires are said to be the best guarantee against Socialism.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

LATER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The race for the Derby was run in lovely weather, and the attendance on the course was enormous.

Twelve horses started and passed the post in the following order :—viz. : Flying Fox, Damocles, Innocence, My Boy, Oppressor, Desmond, Sir Reginald, Beautiwick, Scintillant, Ballyleck, Matoppo, and Holocauste. The latter horse, who was laying in for second place, when entering the straight broke his leg.

THE BETTING.

The betting at the start was 5 to 2 on Flying Fox ;
15 to 1 against Damocles.
50 to 1 „ Innocence.
33 to 1 „ My Boy.

HOLOCAUSTE KILLED.

LATER.

Mr. de Bremond's horse Holocauste which broke its leg in the Derby has been killed.

RECEPTION OF SIR ALFRED MILNER AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Sir Alfred Milner has received a remarkable popular ovation at Bloemfontein. Large crowds assembled in the streets singing the National Anthem and cheering the Queen.

GENERAL KITCHENER.

JUNE 1.

General Kitchener, who is returning home, has been placed under quarantine regulations at Trieste.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The labours of the Committee of the Peace Conference at the Hague on questions of the reduction of armaments and the exclusion of certain weapons of destruction have made no progress owing to pronounced differences amongst the delegates.

THE TRIALS IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 31.

After a trial, during which marked and constant demonstrations took place in Court, the deputies Deroulede and Marcel Habert have been acquitted, although they avowed their intention was to overthrow the Parliamentary Republic.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 26th May, left here, at 7 a.m., to-day.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

HEAVY SCORING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The effect of the last few days' dry weather on the results of cricket have been immediate and striking, batsmen prevailing and centuries becoming common.

Foremost among the tall scores is 357 (not out) to the credit of Abel, who was at the wicket for eight and a-half hours. This brought Surrey's total in the match against Somerset at the Oval to 811. Both individual scores and total are Oval records. Other centurions are Hayward (158) and Crawford (128) Somerset was demoralised.

The Oxonian captain, Champain, made the first century against the Australians, batting for 2 1-2 hours and running 120. The University led in the first innings, but, thanks to Noble's 100 and Darling's 116, the visitors ran ahead in the second, scoring 360 for four wickets and achieving a draw.

Yorkshire's defeat by Middlesex was mainly due to Warner, who put up 150 by perfect cricket, and a slashing 165 by Trott.

In London County against Worcestershire, Grace made 175 (not out) and Arnold for Worcestershire 102.

In the Harrow match, School vs. Town, yesterday, Dowson, the Harrow captain, took five wickets for five balls ; the first l-b-w. stumped and the rest clean bowled.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

RECEIPT OF TENDERS.

Tenders for £400,000, 3 per cent. Bengal-Nagpur Railway dedentures, have been received to the amount of £1,500,000.

Tenders at a premium of three shillings and six-pence will receive one-twentieth of the amount applied for ; all above that in full, the average price being 5s. 5 1-4d. premium.

THE POONA FORGERY.

POONA, JUNE 1.

The two men Walsh, accountant, and Grande, piano-tuner, were placed before Captain Hudson, to-day, charged with cheating and forgery. Inspector Fleming stated that he received information from the manager of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw that a false cheque for Rs. 350 had been passed on him. He also learned that Cursetjee and Sons, of Kirkee, had received a false cheque for Rs. 195 from a man, named Jones. A native shroff, Chunilal, stated that he also had been defraudedof Rs. 350 by a false cheque. Subsequently Mr. Fleming discovered that Walsh, one of the men, was wanted. Walsh was identified as passing one cheque and Grande as passing two cheques. Mr. Abraham Shalom, manager of the Israelite Press, Poona, said that Walsh came to him on May 15th and asked him to print cheques according to sample. Witness said he could get cheques at the Hongkong Bank. Walsh replied that the manager was his friend, and would give him an order for 200 books if the proof were approved of. When Walsh called in the evening he was shown the proofs, which he said he would take to the manager. When next he came he stated that the manager did not approve of black, but wanted violet ink. He took two of these away as proofs, Later he returned and took the original copy. On the 26th Walsh called at the press, and said his companion had taken two cheques from Walsh's pocket while drunk and cashed them. He asked witness not to say anything if enquiries were made. Witness thereupon went to Mr. Guider and informed him. Examination is proceeding.

COMPROMISE OF A LONG PENDING WILL DISPUTE.

RANGOON, JUNE 1.

The suit in connection with the will of Bugwan Dass, between the adopted son and the wife of the deceased, was compromised, to-day, after occupying the Court for a considerable period. Of the whole estate, valued at about eighty lakhs, only two lakhs was involved in the dispute, and the costs already far exceed the amount in dispute.

The terms of the settlement have not yet been published.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATES.

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

A communique, issued to-day, states that the Despatch on the subject of telegraph rates between India and Europe has gone Home by this mail. Proposals for securing a reduction of not less than 50 per cent. in the present tariff at as early a date as may be practicable have been submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

THE ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON CURRENT.

The Meteorological Department reports that pressure remains higher than usual over Western and North-Westeon India—a condition which is unfavourable for the advance of the monsoon current into the west coast, but the pressure is somewhat more uniform and the winds less steady from north than they were yesterday.

SOLDIER CLERKS AND INCOME-TAX.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR RELIEF.

Legislation will probably be undertaken before long to restore to soldier clerks an immunity from income-tax on military pay. This immunity was enjoyed prior to 1896, and its removal was the result of an accident in the wording of an amendment to Section 136 of the Army Act, which had reference only to decrees of Civil and Small Cause Courts, but which has been interpreted to apply also to income-tax, though this, it now appears, was not contemplated at the time it was introduced. The proposed measure will remove a grievance which is much felt in offices where soldier clerks are employed, and they are to be found in all the big centres of India and Burma.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Newmarch, Political Agent, Bhopal, is expected at Simla on a short visit.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Political Department, now on furlough, has accepted the officiating appointment of Resident at Nepaul, and comes out to India next August ; Captain Armstrong, I. M. S., meanwhile continuing to hold charge.

Mr. R. D. Hare officiates as Commissioner of Berar during the absence of Mr. Crawford, who acts as Resident at Mysore, vice Colonel Robertson, who is proceeding on four months' special leave from July next.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief inspected the Army Head-quarters offices, to-day.

Captain Moffat becomes Adjutant, 2nd Border Regiment, vice Captain Chichester, whose tenure is about to expire.

Brigadier-General Elles, commanding Peshawar, proceeds on three months' leave, to-day, Colonel Rose, 27th Punjab Infantry, officiating.

Sir Montague Gerard, now officiating in command of Oudh District, vacates his permanent command of the Hyderabad Contingent, on the 29th instant, on attaining the age of fifty-seven.

ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. A. W. U. Pope and W. C. Boyce are confirmed Traffic Superintendents of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the East Coast Railways, respectively.

Mr. W. Chadwick officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Bridge Works and of the British section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, vice Mr. Shadbold, on privilege leave.

Mr. R. A. Way, Superintending Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, retires with effect from the 1st ult.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Now that England and France are regarding each other with the large mutual amiability which the honourable settlement of a hot quarrel inspires in generous foes, they appear to be in a fair way of satisfactorily adjusting certain irritating and long-standing causes of friction. At any rate, writes our London correspondent, a beginning has been made in that direction. From Paris comes word that the Parliamentary Committee of the Chamber appointed to consider and report on the two Anglo-French Conventions settling litigious questions between the two countries has met in the Palais Bourbon. M. Etienne was elected Chairman of the Committee, and the Prince d'Arenberg was chosen Reporter. After an exchange of remarks between the members of the Commission, in the course of which they expressed their opinions concerning the advantages accorded and received by the two countries, M. Delcasse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was heard. He remarked that, in the negotiations which he had conducted, he had in view three principal points, which he had obtained. The question of Egypt was not concerned in the arrangement, and with regard to that problem France retained her full liberty, not recognising anything which had been accomplished without her consent. His second aim had been to unite all the French African possessions, and to consolidate them in one block. That work had been accomplished, and, moreover, France definitely obtained the Kanem, the Baghirmi, and the Wadai districts, which their countrymen, who had the development of their African Empire at heart, informed them could be ultimately civilised. What, however, had been their great aim in the negotiations had been, in the interests of general peace, to remove the causes of a conflict between the two nations without sacrificing their essential interests. This great result, M. Delcasse declared, had been obtained, and, having given the Committee further interesting details concerning the French position in Africa, the Minister withdrew. Without further deliberation, the Committee at once instructed the Prince d'Arenberg to draw up a Report to the Chamber favourable to the adoption of the two Conventions This Report, Prince d'Arenberg intimated, would be laid before the Chamber.

M. Brunnet has made the following declaration concerning the intentions of the majority of his colleagues :—"We are unanimously of opinion that the ratification, pure and simple, of the Conventions is necessary under present circumstances. From M. Delcasse's very clear statement it seems that :—(1) The Egyptian question has been entirely reserved by our diplomacy ; (2) that we have derived from the Fashoda incident the maximum of advantages which we might reasonably expect ; (3) that the situation is defined in such a way as to avoid further difficulties with our neighbours on the other side of the Channel."

It has been stated that the Radical Socialists, members of the Opposition, would attack the Government with regard to the ratification of these Conventions. According to the declarations of several Radical and Socialist members of the Committee, and notably M. Cornet and M. Hubert, this statement is mere talk, and without any foundation in fact. Discussing the meeting of the Committee, the *Courier du Soir* remarks :—"It would be rash to believe that the accord concluded with England regarding the Niger territories will mark the end of our difficulties with that country. Other questions remain to be solved with our neighbours, and the Imperialist spirit which prevails amongst them unfortunately gives rise to the fear that they will not discuss them in a conciliatory spirit, and that the period of difficulties is not definitely closed."

WITHIN the next three or four months Messrs. Macmillan will bring out a considerable number of popular novels in a newer and cheaper (the two shilling) form. Among them will appear Mrs. Alexander's "The Wooing o't," Mr. Le Fanu's "Uncle Silas" and "The House by the Churchyard," Mr. Clark Russell's "Marooned," and Montagu Williams's "Leaves of a Life." The same enterprising publishers, who are offering the masterpieces of English literature for the price of a pot of small beer—as in their sixpenny Tennysons—are arranging to bring out in the same cheap form, Marion Crawford's "Cigarette Maker's Romance," Florence Montgomery's "Misunderstood," Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers," and other popular stories.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S CAREER.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, MAY 12.

WHO could believe that Marchand began his career as an attorney's clerk ? The eldest son of a widow, he was free from military service, but at the age of 18 he wanted to enlist. His mother refusing to consent, he was not taken. She lived in a small burg in the Ain, and bound her son to an attorney there. He had little taste for law, but a passion for geography, and often neglected his tasks to read books of travel and pore over the atlas. One day the attorney, who thought him an idler, stole into the room where Marchand was to see what he was doing. Instead of engrossing a deed, he had a map of China spread out on his desk and pins with flag-heads stuck in it. He was studying the positions of the French and the Black Flags in Tonkin, and of Admiral Courbet off the Chusan isles. The attorney dismissed him. As soon as Marchand was of age he implored his mother to let him enlist in the Marines. He was entitled to a small heritage which he proposed to settle on her, so that if he died under arms she would not be worse off. She refused to accept his offer, but consented to his leading a life of military adventure.

M. Oscar Metenier has been beaten in his suit against the "Eclair." He undertook to furnish that paper with a feuilleton novel, "La Pulcinella," at the price of four sous a line, and fulfilled his contract. But somebody connected with the paper remembered to have seen the work before. After diligent search "La Pulcinella" was found to be simply "Le Roman d'une Jeune Fille Pauvre," by the late M. Oscar Honore, who published it thirty nine years ago in the "Patrie" There were a few verbal alterations and some transpositions of chapters in the Metenier version. The "Eclair" had largely advertised "La Pulcinella." When M. Metenier claimed 20,000f, for the non-publication of his work, it brought a cross-suit for damages to the same amount for being made a fool of. Counsel for the plaintiff pleaded that M. Metenier, as godson and general legatee of M. Honore was entitled to deal with his works as he thought fit. But the tribunal did not accept this view, and dismissed the suit. On the other hand it condemned M. Metenier to pay 2,000f. damages to the "Eclair" and all the costs.

M. Loubet is fond of joking about his constitutional irresponsibility. Not that he objects to it. He likes it vastly, but he also likes to be facetious about it. The other day at the private view of the Salon he stopped before M. Bashet's family picture, and after looking well at it, said, "If the Constitution allows me to express an opinion, I shall venture to call that a very fine picture." Again at the fete of the Presse Parisienne, at the Champ de Mars, M. Loubet was asked to step into one of the swing carriages inside of the big wheel. He hesitated a moment. "Of course, M. le President, if you feel nervous, you need not," said the Head of the Committee. "Here goes," cried M. Loubet laughing, "as I act under advice it would be unconstitutional to be afraid."

A giant, one Paul Louis, has been presented by Doctor Louis Championnet to the Academy of Medicine. Here is a bargee, aged twenty-seven, and is six feet eight inches in height. Doctor Championnet attended him in the hospital, where he was under treatment for growing pains and weak knees This person is the son of a man who was considerably taller, proof being adduced that he attained the extraordinary stature of seven feet eight inches. Paul Louis's mother was a little woman. He seemed to take after her until he was seventeen, when he suddenly shot up. He is afraid of growing as tall as his father. Where then, he asks, could he find a suitable lodging ?

The report drawn up by Prince d'Aremberg at the request of the Committee on the Anglo-French Convention relating to the Soudan and West Africa was distributed in the Chamberon Tuesday. It concludes in favour of the ratification of the Anglo-French Convention of June 14, 1898, and of the additional declaration of March 21, 1899 : "Both these Conventions," says Prince d'Arenberg, "have the advantage of putting an end to difficulties, which if prolonged, might have occasioned the gravest and most sanguinary conflicts. The desire to keep what one regards as a legitimate possession could not go so far as to have recourse to the right of the strongest for the settlement of the difference. Whatever may be, however, the opinion which one may hold with regard to the arrangements in question, it is incontestable that France occupies a large place in the continent which has just been opened up to the commercial and industrial activity of the countries of Europe. And she deserves this place, for no nation has shown during the last 25 years such energy and such an enterprising spirit. Whatever happens, and to whatever party one may belong, one must acknowledge that it will be to the everlasting honour of France, and of the Republican Government, to have counted among its servants men like all those who have acquired for us the territories the full possession of which is recognised to us to-day. This admirable phalanx, which constitutes our pride and our strength, receives the recompense which it longs for when it sees that its courage and its efforts have profited the Mother Country. Without doubt these efforts might have been better rewarded, but what is the use of expressing regret which must remain useless and sterile. The arrangements in question open up to us immense territories, several of which are of indisputable richness. It is for us to make them fruitful, to penetrate into them not with the violence of war but with the surer and less costly methods of modern civilization, to create means of communication in them by making use of rivers, by making railroads to give guarantees of the security of property and life to the inhabitants and to the colonization companies, in order that they may utilise, by the best modes of cultivation, these new and fertile countries. Such are the means at our disposal, of which we can bestow the benefit on the present and the future whilst augmenting the wealth and power of our country."

The "Figaro" of Thursday commences its general review of the Dreyfus case, but its issue this morning does not contain any of the promised secret documents. In its opening article the journal mentions the names of six probationer officers who were in the Second Bureau of the General Staff in the first half of 1894, and points out that they were in the same position technically and professionally as Dreyfus. It then gives details regarding the organisation of the Intelligence Service, which is attached to the Second Bureau, and to which Henry belonged in 1894. No great confidence, it says, was ever placed in the finds of the Intelligence Department, especially at the Ministry of Foreign affairs, and this explains how it was that Major Cuignet and M. Paleologue, whose dispositions conflicted, spoke of each other in such strong terms. The "Figaro" goes on to state that the full Court of Cassation had submitted to it in secret session documents the origin of which it was thought inadvisable to reveal to it, in spite of the guarantees which the judges offered. The tribunal is consequently ignorant of the identity of the agent or agents who communicated these documents, and will not be able to obtain their evidence. The result is that even in the case of these judges, who are on the point of giving a judgment from which there is no further appeal, there may still remain an unknown element. "The origin of the documents" the journal concludes, "is of the very first importance to the judges. This question cannot be shirked if it is wished that the secret dossier should be authoritative. It is certain that the composition of this dossier, got together by Henry, who confessed having forged the principal document in it, could inspire the judges with no confidence in an ordinary case." According to the "Petit Bleu," it was stated in the salons of the Elysee on Wednesday that a majority of the judges of the Court of Cassation in favour of revision was now assured. At the meeting of Revisionists at the Grand Orient on Wednesday a resolution demanding the release of Colonel Picquart was adopted. A body of 300 Nationalists attempted to make a demonstration on Wednesday in the Faubourg Montmartre, but were dispersed by the police.

Captain Jackson, the British naval attache in Paris was recently authorized by the French authorities to pay a series of visits of inspection to the French naval ports. The Chauvinist papers have been inveighing in their usual ridiculous manner against his journey, inviting their readers to believe that the Government has benevolently allowed Captain Jackson to take cognizance of whatever naval secrets he may have had the fancy to learn. These silly statements are not, of course, worth a moment's attention, but it may be interesting to give an exact account of the ships in course of construction in the French dockyards—ships which Captain Jackson has been allowed to inspect with greater or less thoroughness. At Cherbourg there is only one big vessel building, the Henri IV. an ironclad of 12,728 tons. The submarine torpedo-boats the Morse and Narval, and the destroyers Dunois, Fleurus and Lahire, are the other vessels that are being constructed at Cherbourg. At Brest there are three ironclads nearly ready, and a fourth the Suffron, 8,948 tons on the stocks. The Charlemagne and the Gaulois, each of them of 11,260, tons, only await their big guns to be complete, and the Iena 12,081 tons, is launched. At Lorient the ironclad Saint-Louis, 11,28[illegible] tons, will make its final trials in September, and the Jurien-de-lar-Graviere first-class cruiser, and the gunboat Decidee will be launched in June. The Gueydon an armoured cruiser of 9,517 tons, is to be launched in September, when two other powerful 10,000 ton cruisers will be commenced. At Rochefort the armoured cruiser Dupleix, 7,710 tons, is building ; the third-class cruiser D'Estrees, 2,460 tons, is almost finished ; and the gunboat Zelee and the cruiser Protet, 4,115 tons, are almost ready to put to sea. Finally, so far as the Government dockyards are concerned, there are building at Toulon the Dupetit-Thouars, sister vessel to the above-mentioned Gueydon, and what will be the most powerful cruiser in the French navy, the Jeanne d' Arc, of 11,329 tons, and a promised speed of 23 knots. The private dockyards have in hand six armoured cruisers of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons, a third-class cruiser fourteen destroyers, and thirty-two torpedo boats. It will be seen that the French navy will shortly be the stronger by six ironclads and sixteen first-class cruisers, to say nothing of smaller craft.

A circular has been received from a body that styles the Spiritualist Federation announces that it is organizing an international spiritualist congress in connection with the 1900 Exhibition. To suit all tastes and permit general adhesion, the societies or persons who agree to participate in the Congress will be grouped in five sections ; the spiritualist section proper, the magnetic section, the hermetic section, the theosophic section and the omnium-gatherum section, in which the miscellaneous varieties of spookish opinion will be able to range themselves without risk to their independence. Among the matters to be discussed at the congress are the immortality of the soul, the astral body, intercommunication between "terrestrial humanity and disembodied humanity"—the latter expression being presumably spiritualistic for the dead—the existence of a divinity and metempsychosis. A special effort is to be made, it seems, to reconcile two schools of spiritualists who hold different opinions on the subject of metempsychosis. One school maintains that men have successive lives on earth, the other that their successive lives run their appointed span in other worlds. Strenuous endeavours are to be made to get to the bottom of this matter and to settle it once for all. In the meantime, the circular invites all competent persons to send in full and particular accounts of any reminiscences they may have of a previous existence, of any communication from spirits who have declared that they have lived several times on the earth, especially if they can identify the spirits, and of any "realized predictions made by spirits" to the effect that they meant returning to this mundane globe and being recognized on their arrival. The replies that come in will be read at the Congress, which should increase our knowledge of various mysterious matters to a notable extent.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES IN PARLIAMENT.

WRITING on May 12, our London correspondent says :—Mr. Maclean will at length have the opportunity, which in spite of his strenuous and repeated efforts in the House has so long been denied him, of giving full expression to his views upon the imposition of Countervailing Sugar Duties in India. The member for Cardiff has now powerful allies on the other side of the House, allies no less august than the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench. Sir Henry Fowler asked for and received from Mr. Balfour the promise of a day to discuss what practically amounts to a vote of censure on the Government. The following note of Parliament proceedings will show at a glance how the arrangement was concluded. Mr. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury—whether, in view of the disclosures made in the Blue Book as to the real source and origin of the Indian sugar duty, he would now fix a day for the discussion of the subject ?

If, said Mr. Balfour, I am to interpret the question of my hon. friend by the letter which he sent to me, I may say that he has fallen into an error in the interpretation which he puts upon the Blue Book. Without dwelling on that point, I may state that at this period of the year especially, when public time is extremely valuable, unless there was a demand which the Government could not ignore from the authorised leaders of the Opposition, I do not think it would be possible to find time. I may add that the Government themselves would desire to give time for a discussion on this interesting subject.

Thereupon Sir Henry Fowler rose and said : To clear the atmosphere, I may announce that I intend to move an Address to the Crown, praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899. This announcement was received with loud Opposition cheers.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman thereupon said : In order to complete the right hon. gentleman's satisfaction, I beg to ask him whether he will give a day for the discussion of my right hon. friend's motion ? Of course, replied Mr. Balfour, I shall be glad to give a day. The actual day had better be matter of mutual arrangement. Poor Sir H. Vincent cut in : As this is the subject of a very similar motion standing in my name for Tuesday next, will the First Lord of the Treasury undertake not to take that day away ? Mr. Balfour (after a pause) answered : I have already promised a day for something which, if not a vote of censure, is practically equivalent to it. Under these circumstances I do not think we should have a preliminary canter on a subject which is nearly the same.

The "Daily Telegraph," in an exhaustive article on the subject, says :—"At last the Opposition has plucked up sufficient courage to move a resolution adverse to the Government, which will probably reunite temporarily all the factions, with the possible exception of the Irish Nationalists. So much may be said in favour of the motion of which notice was given last night by Sir Henry Fowler, 'praying Her Majesty to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899,' and that is really all which is to be urged on its behalf. The question of foreign bounties upon native raised sugar, opens, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, many interesting problems. Political economists are by no means agreed as to whether the adoption of countervailing duties is an infringement or a vindication of the principles of Free Trade. This much, however, is certain, that the mistaken fiscal policy of the bounty-giving Powers has conferred benefits upon large masses of the population of these islands. It is true that the illegitimate encouragement given to beet sugar has practically ruined the once prosperous trade of sugar refining, but, on the other hand, it has lent a great impetus to another industry which probably employs more hands—that of the manufacture of jam and confectionery. Moreover, to the working classes sugar is as much a necessary of life as salt is to the inhabitants of India. Thanks to the bounty system, they obtain the commodity at less than cost price. In India, however, the conditions are altogether different. Those who avail themselves of the refined imported sugar are the well-to-do classes ; it is very doubtful whether they have felt to any appreciable degree the benefits conferred by the Continental system of protecting the beet industry. It is the poorer orders of society which will be favourably affected by the imposition of countervailing duties. They use the coarse, unrefined sugar of native production known as 'gur,' and the action of the Indian Government will in no way influence the price of it. On the other hand, the destruction of the native industry by the unfair competition of bounty-fed sugars would dry up a source of employment in a country where the population is enormous and increasing, and paying occupations are few and limited. . . . It is our proud and our justifiable boast that we govern India in the interests of the inhabitants of India, and we can hardly believe that the pedants of the straitest sect of the Cobden Club would sacrifice the welfare of the labourers of India to a fanatical fidelity to the principles of Free Trade. It may be doubted if any action on the part of the Indian Government has been more gratefully welcomed by the Press in that Empire, and it would seem, from the point of view of the Opposition, unfortunate that they should make what is in all senses a popular measure the basis of a party fight in the House of Commons."

THE GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE following letter has been sent to us for publication :—32, Mount Park Road, Ealing, London, W., 4th May, 1899.

TO THE DIRECTORS, GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND, CALCUTTA.

SIRS,—I have duly received the Annual Report of the General Family Pension Fund for 1898, the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting held on 18th March, 1899, and your circulars dated 20th March, 1899, all of which show that a most glaring injustice is contemplated in dealing with the claims of nominees of subscribers who joined the Fund prior to and in 1886, inasmuch as the *packed* meeting has come to the determination to cancel the terms of the contracts made with such subscribers, by abolishing the par payment of pensions from 1st July, 1899.

As one concerned, I hasten to protest most strongly against any such alterations in the rules being made, even if the voting of the majority is favourable to the same, for the following reasons :—

1stly.—That there is no necessity for it, seeing that in 1895 Mr. J. Meikle, actuary, reported that, taking the exchange at 1s., the assets of the Fund were Rs. 9,42,642-1-4 short of what was required to meet the Emerged and Contingent Pensions, and now, in 1898, another actuary, Mr. Auckland, makes the deficiency, taking exchange at 1s. 2d. in his calculations, only Rs. 5,00,000. The difference in the rates taken cannot account for such a sum as Rs. 4,42,642, and the Fund may therefore be assumed to be in a better condition than it was in 1895.

2ndly.—I use the term "packed" meeting because subscribers who, like myself, are out of India, never receive reports or proposals in time to send proxies, or take any steps before the general meeting is held, and consequently at this last meeting there were only five present and seven proxies of subscribers prior to and of 1886, to vote against two present and 26 proxies of subscribers who would not be affected by the alterations of the rules.

3rdly.—I consider that until the Actuary's report in full had been circulated to all subscribers, and time given for the same to be duly examined, no alteration in the rules of such a drastic nature should have been brought forward and hastily circulated for votes ; I say *hastily*, because on the voting papers subscribers are requested to sign and return the same *as soon as possible* ; thus a majority in India will probably be obtained before we unfortunate subscribers absent from India have a chance of putting our side of the question before the subscribers in general, for more careful consideration as to what they should vote for.

4thly.—I hold that it is a farce to submit such a question for votes, seeing that there are only 220 (out of 771) subscribers who joined prior to, or in, 1886, and consequently the whole matter becomes a *packed* arrangement, put forward by subscribers subsequent to 1886, who want to secure abatements at the expense of those who joined the Fund at starting, but who have now decreased from 439 in 1886, to 220 in 1898, and must therefore be in a minority

5thly.—Out of 393 such subscribers borne on the lists on 31st December, 1894, 237 subscribed for pensions for widows, or widows and children, and of this 237, 61 had disappeared on 31st December, 1898, the result being that of their nominees, 18 widows, 11 daughters and 5 sons came upon the Fund, and of such only 9 widows and 4 daughters draw pensions at par rates.

6thly.—The reason advanced for the abrogation of pensions at par rates is "loss by exchange," which the Actuary calculates causes a deficit of some Rs, 2,50-000 if the rate be, as it now stands, 1s. 4d., but this is by no means a *sound* assumption, as the payment of abatements during the years 1886-93 to the amount of Rs. 86,454, and as since 1885 the expenses on account of "secretaries, rent and establishment" have more than doubled the aggregate increase from Rs. 7,200 in 1886, to Rs 15,628 in 1898, being Rs. 67,765, and "advertising and all other expenses" have increased 50 per cent. during the above period, aggregating Rs. 28,233 make a total of Rs. 1,32,442 which should certainly have been taken into calculation as much as "loss by exchange," when the Actuary arrives at a deficit, and lays the onus on such loss, and proposes its abolition to secure a surplus more especially as by this the interests of 220 subscribers out of 771 are unfairly and unjustly affected, while those of the remaining 551 will be improved when abatements are given, more than the interest of 220 will be.

7thly.—I consider it a most unjust and unfair proposal to peremptorily abolish par rate pensions from 1st July, 1899, as, if A, who joined the Fund in January, 1886, dies on the 30th June, 1899, his nominee or nominees will get their pension paid at par, while B's nominees, though be joined in 1871, fifteen years before A, if he dies on 2nd July, 1899, will only get their pensions at the exchange of the day as drawn, although B has paid fifteen years more subscriptions than A, probably for the same rate of pension.

8thly.—The Fund, in starting, held out in Rule 35 the attraction of par rates for pensions drawn by nominees in England, and thus obtained as subscribers numbers who would not otherwise have joined, and in my own case, when applying in December, 1882, to join, I particularly asked whether Rule 35 remained unchanged, and in Secretaries' letter, dated 14th December, 1882, I am told "Rule 35 remains unchanged." I therefore joined on that understanding, and have now subscribed for 16 years, and I do not think it is equitable that the proposed alterations in the terms of my contract with the Fund should thus be forced upon me *nolens volens* without due and proved necessity. Moreover, I subscribed for three daughters ; two have married and have no claims on the Fund, and all I paid on their behalf, about Rs. 3,200, have been confiscated and yet it is now proposed to mulct my third daughter, if unmarried at my decease, of £25, £22 10*s*., or £20 out of the pension of £60 subscribed for, according as the exchange may be 1*s*. 2*d*., 1*s*. 3*d*., or 1*s*. 4*d*., solely with a view of obtaining a surplus of assets, whereby subscribers subsequent to 1886 may receive abatements, decreasing their subscriptions by 20 per cent. if they have subscribed 15 years.

2. Now, as regards the second proposal, that if the abolition of par rate pensions is carried, then we who joined before April 1886 are to be allowed to increase our subscriptions 50 per cent., the risks subscribed for being also raised 50 per cent., I most decidedly demur at the condition that, prior to this being sanctioned, another medical certificate is to be submitted, which, of course, by the rules I must pay for, and also at this proposal being considered a fair arrangement, as if I agree to it, my nominee would still, if the exchange were 1*s*. 2*d*., lose £7 8*s*. a year, and if 1*s*. 3*d*., £3 15*s*. a year, and yet I am to pay 50 per cent. more subscription. Surely this is a clear breach of contract on the part of the Fund.

3. I would further remark that the quotation of the High Court, Calcutta, ruling, dated 7th March, 1881 given by Mr. Tremearne, *viz*., that "this was a society for the equal benefit of all its subscribers ; Mr. F. in becoming a subscriber can scarcely be supposed to have intentionally subscribed on a footing unjust and prejudicial to a large number of the other subscribers," cannot be taken as applying to the present case, for we all, to the number of about 439, who joined the Fund prior to or in 1883, did so on an equal footing as we were one and all entitled to the same privileges if we chose to avail ourselves of them while all who joined subsequently have done so with their eyes open to the fact that they could not have the same privilege but that it was a liability of the Fund and we cannot be said to have intentionally subscribed on a footing unjust and prejudicial to subscribers who did not exist when we joined. The injustice and prejudicial action is now about to be perpetrated by the latter and not by us, and the General Meeting of seven present and 33 proxies has not, as far as I can judge, honestly and fairly gone into the condition of the Fund, but has hastily taken a very incomplete (the full report not having been received) and doubtful result of an actuary's calculations to be incontestable, whereas by what I have noted above as regards the two opinions by the actuaries, the loss by abatements, salaries, and other expenses, it is only fair to assume that it is not only fair to assume that it is not only loss by exchange which brings out such an unsatisfactory dificiency of assets, if there is any at all. If there is, then *all* subscribers, and not 220 only, should contribute to adjust the same.

4. Surely before such a violent alteration of the rules, materially affecting the interests of 220 subscribers is made, it might have been considered whether the subscribers of and before 1886 should not be asked to increase their subscriptions 50 per cent, if they contemplated their nominees drawing their pensions in England at par rates, at the same time recording that such was contemplated once for all, and if not now so recorded the nominees would not be entitled to pensions at par rates, and no extra subscription would have to be paid. Surely this would have satisfied the 551 subscribers not affected by the proposed alteration of Rule 35, and been an equitable way of settling the matter.

5. Although I fear it is too late to hope to lay the above remarks before the subscribers generally before the voting is over, I think it is as well that they should have both sides of the question for perusal, and I am therefore sending a copy of this protest to the Indian papers, asking them to publish the same if they consider the matter of sufficient importance.

O. MENZIES, COL, Indian Staff Corps.

CONCEALING A PLAGUE CASE.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER FINED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. N. A. De Sylva, with omitting to report to the Municipal authorities, a case of plague, in contravention of Section 421 of the Bombay Municipal Act, came on for hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared to prosecute ; Mr. Godinho defended the accused ; Mr. W L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Weir, Heath Officer, were present in Court.

Mr. Crawford in stating the facts of the case said that the accused was charged under Section 421 of the Bombay Municipal Act, which required every Medical Practitioner in Bombay, to report to the Health Officer, every case of plague or of a dangerous desease. On the 5th or 6th of May, Mr. Seager was attacked with plague. On the 7th idem which was a Sunday, Dr. de Sylva was called in to attend the patient. Dr. de Sylva diognosed it to be a case of plague, but sent no notice to the Municipal authorities. It was merely by accident that they became aware of it so late as the 10th May. On the next morning, Mr. Harvey proceeded to Mr. Seager's place to verify his information and he (Mr. Harvey) would inform the Court as to what had passed between him and Dr. De Sylva. The accused knew from the very beginning that it was a case of plague and still he gave no notice of it to the Executive Health Officer. There was a serious contravention on the part of the accused, who ought to have reported the case to the Executive Health Officer with the least practicable delay, but he had neglected to do so. There had been cases before in or about the house and in the outhouses, where Mr. Seager resided and they had never been brought to the notice of the Municipality. The prosecution had reason to believe that one or two of these cases had been treated by the accused. This was, however, not the question before the Court. As those cases had never been brought to the notice of the Municipality, no steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease by way of disinfection, &c. As a result of this, Mrs. Seager, contracted the desease and died. Mr. Seager, Mr. Crawford was glad to say, got over the disease and was now all right. Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner would be called as a witness and he would state what took place between him and the accused on the morning of the 11th May.

Mr. Godinho stated that his client formally pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, examined by Mr. Crawford said that on the 9th May he received certain information, *viz*., that Mr. Seager was suffering from plague. On the 11th idem witness went to Mr. Seager's house at Mazagon, in company of the District Plague Officer. A peon whom the witness saw there, informed the witness that Mr. Seager was ill. Witness then saw a nurse who was attending Mr. Seager. Mr. Harvey ascertained that Dr. De Sylva was attending the patient. Mr. Seager was too ill to see Mr. Harvey, and the latter thereupon proceeded to Dr. De Sylva's dispensary on Parel Road. Dr. De Sylva was not there and witness went to his house at Mazagon. When he got there Dr. De Sylva was out. He waited for a short time and Dr. De Sylva returned. Dr. De Sylva had then a paper in his hand. Witness asked Dr. De Sylva whether it was true that he was attending Mr. Seager. He answered in the affermative. He also admitted that Mr. Seager had plague and showed witness a printed report form of plague, dated 9th May and signed. Dr. De Sylva said that he had given the report to his man to post or deliver, but he had not done so. Witness was informed that Mr. Seager had been ill since the 5th May. Dr. De Sylva then said that he was called in to attend Mr. Seager on Sunday the 7th for the first time. He further stated that he knew as soon as he was called in that it was a case of plague. Dr. De Silva also said that he had not filled up the form till the 9th May, as he had been too busy. He also admitted that Mrs Seager bad fever but it had not developed into plague.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho.

You do not charge the accused with having wilfully refrained from giving information to the Municipal authorities ?

Mr. Harvey : That is the complaint.

Witness continuing said that accused told him distinctly that it was a plague case and that he knew it to be so since Sunday, the 7th May. As soon as Dr. De Sylva saw him, he showed witness the certificate.

Mr. Godinho : What construction do you put upon the words "the least practicable delay" in Section 421?

The Magistrate said that it was for the Court to decide that point.

Ballmar Romrao Anape, a head clerk to the Executive Health Officer, examined by Mr. Crawford, said that he had not received any report from Dr. De Sylva regarding the plague case.

Mr. Crawford here closed the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Godinho in addressing the Court on behalf of the accused said that the mind of the Court must have been impressed by the evidence of the Municipal Commissioner, but he asked the Court to leave aside all those impressions and to consider the case on its legal aspects and on the evidence adduced in Court. The evidence would show that there was no bad faith or default on the part of his client. The Section under which the accused had been charged did not vest in the Municipality disciplinary power over the members of the medical faculty. In matters relating to criminal law, element of intention was necessary and unless that was shown the case against accused could not be proved. The prosecution was very precipitate in instituting the present proceedings. If the accused had been called upon for an explanation, he would have satisfied the Municipal Commissioner. The object of the Section was to punish the medical men who wilfully concealed cases. Accused was taken by surprise by Mr. Harvey whom he did not know. Dr. De Sylva realised the case only on the 9th, when he filled up the form and intended to send it next morning, but in the midst of multie engagements he forgot all about the report. Dr. De Sylva had no object in concealing the case, except that Mr. Seager might be removed to hospital. But Mr. Seager was well known in soceity and to conceal his illness would be a folly. If Dr. De Sylva was guilty he would have tendered an apology to the Municipal Commissioner

Mr. Godinho here read before the Court a long printed statement of the accused.

Mrs. Marry Barker, examined by Mr. Godinho, said that she knew Mr. Seager. She went to Mr. Seager's house on the morning of the 7th May. Mr. Seager had high fever on that day. Dr. De Sylva was called in on that morning and he said that Mr. Seager was suffering from fever only. Dr. De Sylva saw him again on the 8th idem, but said nothing on that day. He saw the patient again on the 9th. On the latter date he paid three visits. The last visit was at night, at half past 9 o'clock. In the evening when he attended Mr. Seager, he said that he had discovered the bubo. Mrs. Seager took ill on the 10th instant. Witness had no experience of plague cases.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford witness said that she was related to Mr. Seager. Mr. Seager sent for her on the morning of the 7th May, not exactly to nurse him but she was called whenever he was ill. Dr. De Sylva visited the patient twice on the first day. He came twice on the following day and three times on the third day. On Thursday morning witness went away. She did not go away until Mr. Harvey visited the place. When the Commissioner asked her about the state of Mr. Seager on the morning of the 11th May. She replied "It is no use concealing the fact that it is a case of plague."

Mr. Crawford : It is not a fact that you warned Dr. De Sylva to report the case to the Municipal authorities ?

Witness : No.

Witness continuing said that a gentleman came to her about midday on Tuesday to take down her statement. She did not lead him to believe that she was not aware that it was plague case until she left the place. Dr. De Sylva stated in her presence that it was a plague case. When Dr. DeSylva visited the patient on the evening of the 9th May it was 9-30. He remained there for about half an hour.

Mr. Crawford : Did he surprise you when he said he had discovered it to be a case of plague ?

Mrs. Barker : No.

Witness continued : Mrs. Seager was ill before witness left the house. Witness kept herself informed as how Seager's family were getting on. Witness had heard that Mr. Seager's children had plague and that they were attended by Dr. De Sylva.

Mr. Godinho : Are you sure that DeSylva attended the cases ?

Mrs. Barker : I have only heard it.

Mr. Crawford in addressing the Court said that the greater part of the statement put in by the accused was not put to the witness in cross-examination. The statement made by the pleader for the defence that Dr. De Sylva did not know the Municipal Commissioner and that he was flurried and frightened at the time he saw Mr. Harvey, were inconsistent. He perfectly knew that he was Mr. Harvey. Mr. Harvey was then courteous and considerate as he always was with reference to the suggestion made that Dr. De Sylva considered it as a case of ordinary fever on the 7th the Court would take into consideration that a nurse had to be sent for and accused had to pay two visits. Such precautions were unnecessary if it was a simple case of fever. These facts pointed to the correctness of Mr. Harvey's statement as to what took place during the interview with Dr. De Sylva, The accused realised the case on the evening of the 9th instant, and it was incumbent on him to report it to the Municipal authorities at once. If the accused had wilfully omitted to do so, he (Mr. Crawford) would have prosecuted him under the Penal Code. They had at present charged him only with contravening a Section of the Municipal Act. If a medical man forgot or neglected to report a case of plague, he must be prepared for the consequences. Mr. Crawford remarked that it was high time that it should be known in Bombay and let this be as an illustration that plague cases should not be concealed. From his own statement and showing, the accused had proved that there was delay of two days and that he was guilty of the offence.

The Magistrate in giving his decision said: It is not denied that Mr. Seager was suffering from plague, a dangerous disease. It is also proved and not sought to be denied that no report of the case was sent in by Dr. De Syiva, who was called in to treat the case. In his statement Dr. De Syiva says that up to the evening of the 9th May he did not diagnose it as a case of plague. On the other hand we have Mr. Harvey's evidence that Dr. De Syiva told him that he knew it to be plague from the time he was called in *i.e.*, on the 7th instant. The probabilities are that the latter statement is correct, for otherwise why should there have been all this precaution of summoning a nurse and paying frequent visits to the patient. Perhaps on the 7th instant it was regarded as what they call a suspicious case and on the 9th all doubts on this point were dispelled by the appearance of the bubo. Now the Act requires that every medical practitioner shall give information of the existence of a dangerous disease to the Health Officer with the least practicable delay; and on his own showing Dr. De Syiva, though he knew it to be a plague case on the 9th omitted to inform the authorities about it till the day Mr. Harvey called on him, *i.e.*, on the 11th instant. Now this interval is such a length of time, that it could not be regarded as prompt notice and whoever either negligently or wilfully fails to inform the Municipality of the existence of such a case from 9th to 11th, is in my opinion guilty under the Section. It may be that Dr. De Syiva was very busy in the interval and that it was mere forgetfulness on his part, by which the report was not sent in. But these facts do not disprove the offence, but only go to mitigate punishment. I therefore convict the accused and order him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSEE DOCTOR.

A PRIVATE telegram received from London informs us that Dr. Shapurjee, son of Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody, proprietor of the Apollo Hotel, has passed his final examination in F. R. C. S. of London. The young gentleman, after a brilliant collegiate career in Bombay, had proceeded to England in 1896, and after acquiring several other medical degrees in London, stood the test of the "Fellows of the Royal College of Surgery" successfully within a short period of two years, at the comparative early age of 24. We understand that among the recipients of the coveted honour he is the third among the Parsees who has attained that rare distinction. Mr. Shapurji, who is a very promising youth, intends to become a specialist in midwifery.

DERAILMENT OF TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am of opinion that derailment of trains ought to be punished with capital punishment. Placed in the category of crimes, it seems to me to be more revolting than murder, and especially so in regard to murders committed under the influence of violent excitement and passion. A derailment results from a cool and carefully devised plan, and the perpetrators carry it out without the slightest regard as to what the loss of life may be. This may be called *wholesale* murder—indiscriminate destruction of human beings. I should very much like a worse crime than this to be named. I do not know of any myself. So long as it is thought right to hang a man for the murder of one individual, it should be thought right to hang a man or half-a-dozen men for bringing about the death of a number of helpless and innocent men, women, and children, and if punishment for such an offence is not thought right, the question might be raised as to the desirability of abolishing capital punishment altogether. I am myself not in favour of capital punishment, as I do not believe that it has the deterrent effect ascribed to it, but those who hold to this punishment believe that it has this effect. Therefore, to be consistent derailment of trains should meet with the extreme penalty.—Yours, &c.,

May 31. CLAUDE VAUTIN.

THE POONA PROFESSORSHIP.

ON Wednesday night, at half-past nine, a company of friends met at the Victoria Terminus station to wish "bon voyage" to Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Kapadia, M.A., B. Sc., who proceeded to Poona to assume charge of the professorial chair of mathematics, vice Mr. Dastur, as the latter is appointed to act in the place of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, at the Elphinstone College. On arriving at the station, Mr. Kapadia was presented with a splendid bouquet of choice flowers by Ervad Ardeshir B. Malva, which was accepted with grateful words of thanks. The whole company then adjourned for a while to a standing tea party, where Mr. Ratanshaw Screwvala read out a fine piece of poetry from the pen of Mr. Mino K. Kamdin. Mr. Kapadia, in response, said that that little gem was more precious to him than a host of addresses. On returning to the station, when the professor took his seat in the train, Ervad Muncherji presented him a second bouquet and a nice garland of jessamine. As the Raichur passenger (due to start at 11 p.m.) steamed off ten minutes later, echoes of good-bye were heard all over the platform. Mr. D. M. Vacha escorted the professor as far as Byculla. The rest of the party returned home. Among those present were Messrs. R. B. Vacha, M.A., T. F. Bamji, B.A., and E. D. Kapadia, B.A.

DREAMS.

WRITERS have been known to draw their inspiration from dreams. But the trouble of the "litterateur," who would thus relieve his waking thoughts, lies in the fact that though distinct enough as visions, they fade so quickly that rarely can they be committed to paper. Exceptions, of course, are not wanting. Coleridge composed his beautiful fragment "Kubla Khan" in a dream, while staying at a lonely farmhouse on Exmoor. But for an accident the fragment would have extended to a whole poem. He relates that, on awakening, he seemed to have a distinct recollection of not less than two or three hundred lines, and eagerly wrote down that portion of them which is preserved. He was than called out on business, which kept him upwards of an hour, and on returning found, to his mortification, that the remainder of the poem had passed from his mind. Stevenson told us, as many will remember, that his fantastic story, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," was the wild outcome of a dream. Mrs. Shelley attributed to a vision the conception of "Frankenstein." "I saw," she wrote, "with shut eyes, but acute mental vision, the pale student of unhallowed arts kneeling beside the thing he had put together. I saw the hideous phantasm of man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life, and stir with an uneasy, half-vital motion."

The everyday experience of most of us probably comprehends an instance of some man of business who has found in his sleep the solution of a difficulty for which he had wracked his walking thoughts in vain. There is nothing startingly wonderful in this. The brain, harassed and oppressed by the strain that is put upon it, rebels and will do no more. In the quietude of sleep it produces meekly that which is sought. A typical case of this kind is related by Sir Walter Scott. "A gentleman," he tells, "connected with a bank in Glasgow, while employed in the occupation of cashier, was annoyed by a person, out of his turn demanding the payment of a cheque for six pounds. Having paid him, but with reluctance, out of his turn, he thought no more of the transaction. At the end of the year, which was eight or nine months after, a difficulty was experienced in making the books balance, in consequence of a deficiency of six pounds. Several days and nights were exhausted in endeavours to discover the source of the error, but without success; and the discomfited and chagrined cashier retired one night to his bed, disappointed and fatigued. He fell asleep and dreamed he was at the bank, and once again the whole scene of the annoying man and his six pound cheque came before him; and, on examination, it was found that the sum paid to this person had been neglected to be inserted in the book of interests, and that it exactly accounted for the error in the balance."—*Argosy*.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING. B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1899.

1. Government Resolution, No. 2227, dated 25th May 1899, is published for information:—Honorary Chaplain J. H. Mackay, M.A., Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted one year, [illegible] and eleven days' leave out of India from the 9th May, 1899.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S GOOD INTENTIONS.

REGARDING Lord Curzon's good intentions in connection with his administration of this country, the *Rast Goftar* writes:—Lord Curzon may be a talking Viceroy, but actions speak louder than words. He is determined to encourage Indian enterprise, and a perusal of the new mining rules must convince the most sceptical that the private capitalist, after years of injustice, may expect generous treatment. Indian enterprise has been dwarfed by official limitations, and every effort cramped by conditions calculated to hamper, nay stifle, the development of the country. If one thing, more than the fact that the reform is a sweeping one, is revealed, it is the indication that glaring obstruction was the chief characteristic of the former regulations. Inexplicable iron-bound conditions have given place to tolerant concessions. The heavy royalties exacted from a Company working at a loss, or on its beam ends, have been reduced by 50 per cent. and profits will be assessed in the future, not on the output, but on the nett profits. The reduction on the royalty on coal alone is one to be appreciated. If we may take this as an earnest of Lord Curzon's good intentions in regard to his administration of India, it is easy to see that his Viceroyalty will be a record one.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: Reforms instituted by Lord Curzon in the mining and prospecting rules of this country may be taken as an earnest of many other domestic reforms in future. His Excellency has proved true to the promise of assisting private business enterprise and encouraging industrial development of this country. Heretofore the rules regulating mining and prospecting leases and licences were so stringent and so exacting that the private capitalist could scarcely be persuaded to invest his capital in prospecting for minerals. Lord Curzon has in many ways facilitated the grant of a prospecting licence to any "person, partnership or company."

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY.

Most of the native newspapers overflow with sentiments of loyalty and devotedness to the throne and person of the Queen-Empress in connection with her 81st birthday. The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—One thought, one sentiment seemed to have stirred all classes, all communities on the Queen's Birthday, and all over India prayers and thanksgiving arose. Our gracious Queen reigns in the hearts of her peoples, and the movement to render her homage rises spontaneous in the loyal breast whether he be "native born," Hindoo, Mahomeden, Parsee or Jew. The Metropolitan did more towards bringing the peoples of India together on that day than could have been achieved by a thousand missionaries, and he deserves the praise due to his catholicism. We were glad to notice that the Hindoos gathered round the statue, which their co-religionists had desecrated some time back, and we can only wish that the sentiments expressed by Dr. Bhalchundra on the occasion found an echo in every Brahmin breast.

The *Gujerati* writes: Whatever the views of an intolerant and narrow-minded Bishop like Dr. Copleston may be about the efficacy and holiness of prayers offered by heathens or non-Protestants, we have no doubt that if human prayers are listened to in heaven, those that were offered up by Jews, Hindoos, Parsees and Mahomedans on Wednesday last in connection with the Queen's Eightieth Birth-day could not have been less acceptable or efficacious than those which alone the Bishop of Colombo would encourage and approve of. The heartiness and sincerity with which the native community has celebrated her Majesty's birthday can not but make us regret that a scholar like Dr. Copleston who does not look upon it as a sin to receive his salary out of the taxes paid by heathens should have proclaimed that he regards their prayers as "acts dishonouring to God."

The *Indian Spectator* writes: Although she has well exceeded the limit of three score years and ten, assigned by the Psalmist to the race of Man, there is nothing to show why our gracious Sovereign may not give us the privilege of celebrating her birth-day for yet many a year to come, with the same spontaneous goodwill as was manifested on Wednesday last. The earnest payers that ascended for her Majesty's health and happiness, last week, from church, synagogue, mosque and temple, in every part of her Indian Empire, afford another proof of the deep personal loyalty which serves as background to the magnificent devotion which the races and creeds of India feel towards the British Throne. It is much to be wished the Bishop Metropolitan's message for a united thanksoffering to the common Father had been accepted by all denominations. It was an eminently Christian suggestion.

THE BANDORA MURDER CASE.

Some of the vernacular papers raise a voice, in the intrests of justice, for the running to earth of the real criminal in the Bandora murder case. The *Rast Goftar* states:—We raised our voice against the way in which the district police had worked up the Bandora murder case, which they sought to bolster up by an approver who should, if the evidence be accepted, have stood in the dock. We cried out for justice, but up to this nothing has been done. We trust, however, that justice will be vindicated. Should such a glaring piece of police malpractice be allowed to pass over, we fear it will be an inceative to a continuance of doubtful acts by the mofussil police. Besides this, a murder has been committed, and we want to see the right person punished for the crime.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—Cases like the recent Bandora murder trial naturally shake the confidence of people in the majesty of law, in the efficacy of the Queen's Justice and in the tranquility of British citizenship. A sense of insecurity and unrest is the inevitable outcome of such farcical trials. No doubt an innocent man is already saved from an untimely death; but that does not fulfil the ends of justice. If the law requires that the innocent should be acquitted it also provides that the guilty should be punished. Where is the guilty man in this mysterious case? Who is he?

THE RAILWAY SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

The native journals are well nigh wearied discussing the grievances of the railway signallers. The *Rast Goftar* says:—As far as the correspondence between the signallers' solicitor and the acting Agent of the Railway Company goes, the matter is closed. Mr. Wenden has said his last word, and we will be treated to no more polished recrimination from either gentleman. All hope for settlement of the dispute by arbitration is now at an end. Mr. Wenden's last letter is nothing if it is not outspoken. He says:—"Your clients combined without justification, and wrongly, to force my hands, and if I am to understand it is your opinion that they cannot retreat from their position without dishonour, I can only say that your notion of honour and mine differ."

The *Gujerati* observes:—Barring one or two local weeklies, whose opinion is not of much importance, the entire native press of this presidency has declared itself on the side of the helpless signallers. That the native press has correctly reflected the opinion of the native community about the merits of the dispute between the G. I. P. Railway company and its employes is proved by the significant fact that several leading gentlemen, including a large number of native merchants, have come forward to help the signallers in their present difficulties. We have ourselves observed in these columns that even supposing that some of the grievances of the signallers did not deserve that name, others were on the face of them so substantial that it is inexplicable how an influential and prosperous railway company like the G. I. P. could have thought it just and proper to treat their prayers for relief with such culpable indifference for two or three years. Precisely the same view found expression amongst the gentlemen that met at the chamber of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta to consider the situation created by the strike.

MR. ASTON'S ADDRESS TO THE SIRDARS OF THE DECCAN.

Touching Mr. Aston's address to the Sirdars of the Deccan on the anniversary of the Queen-Empress' birthday, the *Gujerati* takes occasion to say:—Mr. Aston's speech was heralded in Bombay by the announcement that it "created some sensation." This announcement, together with our fresh recollection of the learned judge's historical judgment in the *Pratod* case, had, we own, prepared us for a deliverance not less sensational and of no less historical importance than Mr. Lamb's immortal phillipic. But on a perusal of the whole speech, we found scarcely anything in it to justify the description. We differ from Mr. Aston on two or three important points. The speech is perhaps a very good illustration as to how even learned judges can not be ideal judges of contemporary history.

The *Indian Spectator* observes: Mr Aston's address to the Sirdars of the Deccan, on the Queen's Birthday, has afforded us both pleasure and amusement. Mr. Aston seems to act on the principle which is said to have guided Gladstone's life, of doing everything with his maximum energy. It is in no malicious spirit that we would cite his sentence on the editor of the "Pratod," while Sessions Judge at Satara, as an instance of his intense temperament. At Poona, the other day, he appeared in the character of the Agent to the Sirdas, which he interpreted in a way in which it was perhaps never interpreted before, but which does credit to his interest in his audience and his all-round culture. If the Sirdars and gentleman of the Deccan do not yet know all about the movements of the European powers in China, and in the heart of Africa, about the latest developments of the Dreyfus case and about the history and present state of wireless telegraphy, Mr. Aston is not to blame. We like a man who takes a high view of his position and vocation, and though Mr. Aston's attempt to instil a whole liberal education into elderly gentlemen, in the course of an address lasting for, we suppose half an hour, at a Durbar, does look a trifle quixotic, it shows the officer in a light altogether different from that in which he has been represented.

CARTON, THE INVALID.

MR. R. C. CARTON, whose new play, "Wheels within Wheels," has just been produced at the Court Theatre, is a pale, spare man, who might be any age from thirty to forty. At present he looks more than usually pale, for, apart from long and strenuous rehearsals at the Court, he has had to write his play—which he started just after Christmas—between paroxysms of neuralgia. Although the author of a pile of successful works, he is an extremely delicate man. He never goes into Society. He seldom leaves home. The victim of a serious physical ailment, the doctors have tied him down to white meats, a "regimen" he observes with religious attention. A short walk will exhaust him, and he has to muffle for a stroll in his own garden, if the evening is at all cool.

Mr. Carton lives at Acton, in a fine, rambling, Queen Anne house, standing in its own grounds, and built after his own design. There he leads his quiet, uneventful life with his wife (Miss Compton) and his daughter, who are both absolutely devoted to the clever dramatist. His study is on the first floor, sheltered in a recess. Thousands of books line the walls, and Carton has read them all. He is intimate with French literature, and has its drama at his finger ends. His great admiration and old friend is Mr. Pinero. They buffeted about together in their youth, and both played a round of parts at inadequate salaries. They meet from time to time, and discuss each other's plays with perfect freedom. Mr. Carton has two passions—politics, to which he gave vent in "The Home Secretary," and building—which fancy he shares with Sardou, the author of "Robespierre."

Mr. Carton, by the way, is the son of Crichett, the celebrated oculist, a profession his brother still follows. The name "Carton" was adopted from Dicken's hero in "The Tale of Two Cities." Dickens indeed "informed" all Mr. Carton's earlier work. "Sunlight and Shadow" and "Liberty Hall" are pure and unadulterated Dickens. But Mr. Carton has since sloughed all his Dickensian manner. When "Liberty Hall" was written, he thought the public wanted Dickens. Now he steadily refuses to write another "Liberty Hall." In his later plays he has grown, "persiflant and ironic," and held the brief for the "smart" set. In "Lord and Lady Algy" he gave us the tender side of a couple of "mondaines." And here is the most curious thing of all: he hits of Society from his seclusion, and, leading the life of a recluse, he fits Mr. Hawtrey as a horsey nobleman. He writes like a rake, and is, in effect, one of M. de Fleury's "neurasthenic indolents"—who manage to do the work of the world.

Mr. Clive Robert Fenn is following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Geo. Manville Fenn, the well-known novelist, who recently contributed such an interesting chapter of autobiography to M. A. P. Young. Mr. Fenn has been a contributor to the "Sportsman" for some years past; he is about to blossom forth as a full-fledged author with a romance of the Indian mutiny, which Messrs. Sampson, Low now have in the press. The book is called "For England's Flag," and is to be fully illustrated.

A TELEPHONE STORY.

A QUAINT story is going the rounds concerning a certain fashionable doctor. It seems that he has a telephone in his bedroom. The other night, when the weather was particularly stormy, and the eminent physician and his wife were both fast asleep, the telephone suddenly rang, and over the wire came the message: "Please come round at once to——Square; Lady B——is very ill." The physician uttered an ejaculation which was distinctly unparliamentary, and handed the transmitter to his wife, saying, "Say I am out of town." Like an obedient wife, she immediately complied. The following afternoon the physician called at Lady B——'s house, and expressed his regret to the lady's husband that he had not been at home whem rung up the previous night. "But were you really not at home?" inquired Lord B——. "Of course not," unblushingly replied the physician. "Then, my dear doctor," spoke Lord B——, who is a bit of a wag, in the most earnest and sympathetic manner, "I must sympathise with you in your terrible misfortune, for I distinctly heard a man's voice in your bedroom talking to your wife!" The physician abruptly departed.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Acworth Graville L
Alexondrovitike Titsco
Allen W H
Andrew Edwin Mrs
Armstrong F C
Baptista V F M X
Barrows W
Birachin H J
Bleaney Miss
Brandani T
Branson M
Brown P
Captain P
Cartwright H L
Chappier E
Clarke R E Miss
Clifford Hugh Mrs
Collins E
Compton H
Conder Dr
Cruickshank C M Miss
Dashani Khakrub Sawhar
Davidson Vennem Mrs
Dempster David
Dennis G W
Dinshaw S Cama
Draggo Adela Miss
Faulkner Mrs
Fisher Miss
Foster W
Freeman Mrs
Ganchrane
Gay A Mrs
George Duncan Mrs
Glaesar Curt Wilh
Grenan K H
Gulpey B L
Guthrie Mrs
Hakim Syed Ameer Hussain
Hastings Charles Mrs
Holme Mrs
Hunt Miss
Hopkinson Ellsworth S
James L
Jones V Miss
Keil Maurice L
Kydd Thomas Ros
Lambert J
Long W D
Loose J L
Mackenzie R D
Middleton J S
Miller Walter
Misrahi Armand
Mohomed Miya
Moscowitsch M
Mukerji K K
Nice J W
Ostrehan Mrs
Otto Jean
Paoli G T
Parker Miss
Prentice H
Puddephott A C
Raymond A Mrs
Redslop M Miss
Rose L
Schellenburg Martin
Sen B B & Co
Steele I M
Stowell W H H
Strack Friedrick
Taylor M Mrs
Thomas W T
Watts Mrs
Weimwarm Moriz
White D Mrs

AN outward and visible indication of the rapid development of the coal trade in India in recent years, observes a contemporary, is the rise into importance of the Indian Mining Association, whose latest report runs to the dimensions of quite a respectable pamphlet: the Association itself consisting at present of the representatives of twenty Bengal coal companies. There is a long correspondence with the East Indian Railway on the subject of the short supply of rolling stock, from which it appears that the Railway authorities have during the past six or eight months ordered 2,300 covered wagons, the last 500 of which were due for delivery by July 1899. Owing, however, to difficulties in connection with labour, these contracts have not been duly fulfilled. We are also told that "the Company proposed to roder 1,000 more open goods wagons than had so far been approved by the Government of India, and were in correspondence with that Government with regard to them." Meanwhile the Indian Mining Association remains dissatisfied. "The Committee regret that the wagon supply is still insufficient for the trade, and that the scarcity is now being acutely felt. There is very little doubt that the present somewhat acuter phase than usual is due to the authorities of the Railway having repeated the policy they followed last year, and withdrawn wagons from the coal trade in favour of the wheat and seed trade. A block of wheat and seed wagons has resulted at Howrah, and the confusion is considerable. Presumably the Railway authorities are the best judges of their own affairs, but it seems a pity that the interests of the coal trade should be sacrificed." As the report is for the year ending 28th February, this passage describes a state of affairs some months old: but more recent indications have shown that the Railway authorities will require to take very energetic measures to cope with the developments of the coal traffic. This, we believe, they are prepared to do, as indeed it is in their interest as well as that of the coal companies that it should be done.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

A Great Blessing to Humanity is, without doubt, a medicine composed of ingredients that, whilst it eradicates the germs of disease, strengthens the system. Holloway's Pills act in this manner, and in general debility, mental depression and nervous irritability there is no remedy which operates so beneficially. They purify the blood, give tone to the stomach and thoroughly regenerate the system. They are mild in operation, although most powerful in removing disease. Delicate females and young children can take them with safety and benefit. It would be difficult to enumerate all the advantages to be derived by taking these wonderful pills. No household should be without them, for there is no complaint which they cannot cure or relieve.

THE PERSONAL DRAMA AT WESTMINSTER.

THE present House of Commons is universally declared to be the deadest House that has sat at Westminster for many years. It is difficult to get even a small quota of the entire body to attend. Divisions rarely bring into the lobby more than three hundred members; that is to say, half the entire body. And for this reason there are constantly arising reports of an early dissolution. And though these reports are, I think, quite unfounded, they are strong enough to influence the leaders of parties and the wire-pullers; and I am told that all Liberal candidates are now being informed that they must be prepared for a General Election in March of next year.

I need scarcely tell my readers—who know how studiously free from politics in any shape I have kept this paper—that I do not allude to these things for the purpose of discussing political problems. I have nought to do in these columns with anything but the personal side of the political drama at Westminster; and what I want to bring home to the minds of my readers in this article is the strong personal element which is playing so strange a part in proceedings down in the Palace by the Thames at this hour. I urge that, in consequence, this House, instead of being one of the dullest is one of the most interesting that has ever sat at Westminster.

A STRANGE SCENE.

A strange, a painful, and almost unparalleled scene, which took place on Monday night in last week, will illustrate what I mean. The House was pretty full; there was a certain excitement in the air; there were all the signs which proclaim a great party fight. Nearly all the great party leaders were in their seats. This is a much less common occurrence than people outside the House of Commons suppose. As a rule a Minister is left entirely alone on his bench; the other Ministers retire to their rooms, and attend there to the work of their offices, or perchance read French novels to while away the time.

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE HOUSE.

The reason of this is that it is contrary to the etiquette of the House that any other Minister should intervene in the business or the bill of his colleague, unless he is asked to do so. Parts are given out on the stage at Westminster just as on the stage at the Lyceum; there are the same jealousies, the same rigid laws, the same rigid exclusions, and it would be just as unpardonable for one Minister to intervene, without being requested, in the bill or the department of another Minister, as for one actor to speak the words that belong to another. But when the battle is fierce, when a big and a concentrated attack is about to be made, then the Ministers gather together for the purpose of standing by each other. And so it was that when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was proposing his Budget, and when it was known that it was going to be attacked both by the regular leaders of the Opposition and by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Balfour sat on one side of the Chancellor, and Mr. Goschen on the other. Similarly when Sir Henry Fowler stood up to speak, there was beside him Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman; and a little later, Mr. Asquith, who had been detained by his law practice, came in. There is now a second party—it is not so called but it is a second party all the same—on the Front Opposition Bench. This second party consists of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley; and as Sir William Harcourt was going to make his great attack, and his profession of faith, it was meet that Mr. Morley should also be at the side of Sir William Harcourt.

ROSEBERY AND HARCOURT.

To understand further the strange and thrilling little drama that was enacted on that memorable night in the House, you must also recall the fact that between Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery there has raged one of those fierce wars, which so often divide men of the same party, and beget passions of hatred far fiercer than any of those which separate political leaders of opposite parties. I need not go into the old story; suffice it for the moment to say that when Mr. Gladstone retired from the Premiership, Sir William held that he was entitled by his genius and by his long service to the place, and that, as everybody knows, Lord Rosebery instead received it. There has been secret but ferocious war between the two men and the partisans of the two men ever since, and the knowledge of this war has been one of the main factors in producing the curious situation on the Liberal benches for the past six years. Sir William's resignation was but an episode in that war; it was brought about largely by the feeling that he was always being quietly opposed by the friends of Lord Rosebery in his own party; that so long as he had the position of leader, he would be tongue-tied and unable to attack the policy which Lord Rosebery and his friends represented, and that if therefore, he wanted to be really effective against Lord Rosebery and the Imperialism which Lord Rosebery represents, he must free himself from the trammels of official position. There were some strong private reasons in addition, the principal of which was the engagement of his son "Lulu," which deprived him of the faithful and loving right hand that had been his stay for all his years of labour and anxiety.

HARCOURT'S ELOQUENT SHRUG.

You now have the persons of the drama, and the motive of the play. As to the stage, it was not as deep as a grave nor as wide as a church door, but it was broad and deep enough to give the actors the opportunity for the display of the tragic passions by which their hearts are torn. For the stage was the Front Opposition bench—a narrow thing of so many boards, and so much green leather, and so much horse-hair; stage—and a great, vast, tragic one—all the same. The first scene in the drama of the night came while Sir Henry Fowler was speaking. Sir Henry Fowler remains one of the official Liberal leaders, and he had proposed an official amendment to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Budget, narrowing down the issue between the two parties to one small point—namely, the suspension of the payment of the Sinking Fund. But this did not suit Sir William at all for he wanted to indict the whole policy of the Government; and you can't, by the Rules of the House, make a general attack on a particular amendment. And thus Sir William saw the prospect of having the great indictment he had been preparing for weeks, if not months, hamstrung by an amendment proposed by one of his old subordinates! This was not calculated to put Sir William—who, as everybody knows, has a fiery and masterful temper—in good humour, and soon he gave signs of what he felt.

THE MIRTH OF THE MINISTERS.

There was in the midst of Sir Henry Fowler's speech a burst of laughter from the Treasury Bench opposite. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach laughed, Mr. Balfour laughed, Mr. Goschen laughed; then Sir Henry Fowler, stopped in some confusion, wondered what he had said to provoke this extraordinary outburst of merriment, and Sir Michael had to mutter an apology across the table to indicate that he was not laughing at anything Sir Henry had said. What he was really laughing was an expressive gesture of horror that had been made by Sir William Harcourt! Sir William was thus expressing his dissent from one of the financial propositions which was being laid down by Sir Henry Fowler, and there was thus the spectacle which at once delights and shocks the House of Commons—the spectacle of one great colleague laughing openly at another.

THAT CORNER SEAT.

Sir William Harcourt occupies the corner seat on the Front Opposition Bench. A seat marks in the House of Commons a great deal; it proclaims often a man's opinions or his change of opinions, his personal position, his party position. And this occupation of a corner seat by Sir William Harcourt proclaims much. While he was Leader of his party, he sat opposite the box on the Speaker's table—the Leader on either side of the House always sits opposite the box. Mr. Balfour is Leader of the House; he sits opposite the box on the Treasury Bench. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman is now Leader of the Opposition; he sits opposite the box on the Front Opposition Bench. Sir William Harcourt has ceased to be leader; he no longer sits opposite the box, but in the corner seat, thereby manifesting to the world his position of detachment, aloofness, and almost something like hostility to those who have remained the official Leaders of the party.

ENTER SIR ROBERT REID.

While this consultation between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Asquith was going on, enter the House Sir Robert Reid. He is an interesting and a somewhat curious personality; high-minded, spotlessly honest, full of the sombre enthusiasms of his Scotch nationality, singularly modest in his self estimate; but, at the same time, angular, sensitive, and hot-tempered. Until the recent resignations of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley from the ranks of the Liberal leaders, Sir Robert Reid has occupied this sacred and eloquent corner seat. His doing so was an indication of personal temperament rather than of political position. Sir Robert was Attorney-General in the last Liberal administration; according to all probabilities, he will occupy the same position in the next Liberal administration; unless, indeed, he should try to get the Woolsack, and should not be deprived of that mighty prize by the greater political genius and higher political position of Mr. Asquith.

Sir Robert Reid thus remained in the ranks of the official Liberal leaders. And when he occupied the corner seat, which indicates separation from these ranks, he indicated as I have said, personal temperament rather than political position.

A TRAGIC MOMENT.

Sir Robert Reid walks straight up to the Front Bench, and he stands exactly opposite to Sir William Harcourt. Everybody in the House of Commons was startled; could scarcely believe their eyes; held their breaths. For when one member stands opposite another in the House of Commons everybody knows what it means. It is a Notice to Quit. It is constantly done, usually with apologies and expressions of regret, but it is the only method by which a member can indicate that another member has taken his seat, and that he wants it for himself. Now this between one member and another, is quite intelligible and perfectly in accord with the rules of the House. For the private member has had to secure his seat by attending at prayers and putting his card at the back of the seat; and no private member has any right to a seat except the one he has secured by this means. But Sir Robert Reid issuing such a Notice to Quit to Sir William Harcourt—one leader to another—one leading figure to another; above all, a subordinate to the man who but a few months ago had been his chief, this was a strange, unprecedented, an appalling business!

SIR WILLIAM STEPS DOWN.

And as things developed, everybody saw how serious it was Sir William did not at first perceive the silent challenge that had thus been issued to him; but as soon as he did, his face flushed; he made a motion as if to get up from his place and give way to his challenger; but Sir Robert Reid, having made his challenge, took a seat behind Sir William on the second bench. But this was not the end of the business. Sir Robert seemed to be saying something very hot to Sir William; Sir William retorted by proposing that he should sit on the seat in the gangway and made a motion as if to do so. Now you want to understand the structure and customs of the House to grasp what all this meant. The gangway is a passage which runs half-way between the benches on either side of the House; it is lower, of course, than the benches, and a member rarely sits there unless the House is extremely full; or for a moment to carry on a whispered consultation with another member. Imagine, then, the huge and lofty form of Sir William Harcourt sitting on this humble low seat; he who but a few months ago was the second leader of the House, and who but a few years ago was its first leader, and you get some idea about the self-abasement to which he offered to submit himself as an ironical concession to Sir Robert Reid. Sir Robert's fiery temper got completely the better of him, and he poured out before the whole House—almost in the hearing of the whole House—the hot shot of his concentrated anger, and perhaps his wrath pent up for years, into the ears of Sir William Harcourt. Sir William Harcourt said nothing, made no sign; he let the fierce storm pass.

ALL A MISTAKE.

And now I have given the version of this painful episode as it appeared to me, and to the rest of the house, and certainly to Sir William Harcourt. But I am glad to say there is another version. As a matter of fact, Sir Robert Reid did not mean to suggest that Sir William Harcourt should leave the coroner seat. What he said was that he wanted to have a word with Mr. Asquith, who, it will be remembered, was sitting beside Sir William Harcourt. Sir William, nervous, irritated, on the tension of a epoch-making moment and on great speech, misunderstood Sir Robert Reid—who is incapable of rude self-assertion—and hence the angry scene. But after all what a light it all throws on life in the House of Commons!

A PEEP INTO THE GREEN ROOM.

For all this took place when Sir William had in his mind the great speech in which he was to vindicate before the world, and before posterity, his policy for the Government of the mighty British Empire; and to put on record his testimony against Lord Rosebery and all the tendencies which Lord Rosebery represents. Sir William did not speak that night; and no wonder. I am surprised at any man being able to speak after such a scene as this.

THE OTHER SIDE.

And don't let anybody imagine that these enmities are on one side of the House only. Look at the Treasury Bench with scrutinising eye as it appeared a couple of weeks ago when Mr. Asquith was making one of the most effective attacks of this generation on Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the Old Age Pensions. There was scarcely a face on the Bench which did not make a vain and palpably unsuccessful effort to hide the joy with which the indictment of Mr. Chamberlain was received by Mr. Chamberlain's dear colleagues. Observe the faces of Mr. Chamberlain and of Sir Machael Hicks-Beach on the day a meeting of the Cabinet has been held. Under the pallor of the face of the one, in the fretful lines and the curiously-glittering eyes of the other, you can still detect traces of the fierce passion and the hot words which have passed between them when these men of such violently contrasted temperaments have been debating their proposals; Mr. Chamberlain pressing forward his vast Imperial schemes with the magniloquence and something of the blindness of the dreamer and the egolomaniac; the other sneering them down with the cold, narrow, unimaginative obstinacy of the man of business. You might as well expect the sea to be immediately calm after a cyclone as that the faces of these two men should not still bear marks and scars from the bitter conflict that has just finished before they enter the House.

This, then, is the inner life of the House of Commons. Amid its splendid conflicts of policy—with all the mighty results of evil or good these policies involve for millions of human beings, living and to come—within the borders of these isles and also to the remotest shore of the farthest sea, the personal realities to the chief combatants are these squalid, hideous, unnerving personal conflicts of this type. Young man who standeth on the brink of public life, ask yourself whether you have a skin thicker than triple brass; or whether the impulse you obey is the irresistible call of some great mission. If you have any illusions about the personal delights of power and fame, think of the scenes I have described; and of the high personages concerned in them; and remember that to *that* complexion it all doth come!—M. A. P. (May 13).

THE expedition with which Lord Curzon is dealing, and dealing exhaustively, with questions which had previously come before the Indian Government only to be either pigeon-holed or tinkered, is, the *Pioneer* remarks, highly creditable. Revision of the mining rules, as well as of the rules regulating exchange compensation in the many cases where doubt existed, has been in the air for years back, but it remained for Lord Curzon to tackle the matter in earnest and push revision through in a few months. The effect of the new mining rules in cheapening and facilitating the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country we have already noticed. Reading the new regulations on the subject of exchange compensation, the wonder is, if so simple a principle as that which runs through the Government resolution will really cover the cases hitherto in dispute, that the business should have been left so long unsettled. Briefly it amounts to this, that when a servant of the Government has already gained by coming under the category of an East Indian, he cannot now claim to gain by pleading that, although born and brought up in India, he is not a statutary native of the country. And circumlocution is very properly curtailed by leaving the application of this principle, except in the cases already before the Government of India, to the discretion and decision of Local Governments.

THE total excise revenue of Assam during 1897-98 amounted to 27 lakhs of rupees, which, though slightly less than that of the year before, was greater than in any year previous to that, and may be attributed to the large number of immigrants both for employment on the railway works, tea gardens, and the other industries of the province. The immigrant population bring evils in their train, as the natives of Assam had formerly but little taste for native spirits and ganja, but it having been introduced to their notice by the visitors from other parts of India they are acquiring a liking for these luxuries. The Assamese are noted for objecting to any more labour than is absolutely necessary to keep body and soul together, but if their taste for liquor increases they will probably have to work a little more to supply the wherewithal for the necessary "whets."

LORD ROSEBERY has sent £25 to the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage funds to signify his appreciation of the excellent police arrangements on the occasion of his daughter's wedding.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 30th May 1899 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th, 12 feet 7 inches against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Khaif preparations and sowings continue. Locusts appeared in Johi and Karachi talukas, but caused no damage. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kohistan and hilly tracts of Tatta taluka. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—Removal of wheat completed in four talukas. Kharif operations progressing. Rice sowing commenced in Kambar taluka.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of rabi crops continues in three talukas. Preparations for kharif season progressing in ten talukas. Locusts appeared in three talukas, but caused no damage. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif preparations progressing. Fodder sufficient except in Kashmor. Price of jowari risen by 10 chataks; that of bajri fallen by 2, of wheat by 1 and of rice by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Spring crop in fair condition in four talukas and being harvested in two talukas. Preparation for kharif cultivation progressing in four talukas. Fodder scarce except in Mirpur Khas.

Ahmedabad.—Land being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 19 1-2, of bajri 16, of wheat 13 and of rice second sort 12 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation and manuring of lands progressing. Fodder suply sufficient. Cattle healthy. Price of bajri in Godra risen from 17 to 16 1-2 seers and that of maize in Jhalod risen from 40 to 38 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 29th May 1899).—Manuring of land in progress for next cultivating season. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Broach.—Land being manured and prepared for next season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Land being prepared for cultivation for the rainy season. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

(Colaba, Bombay).—Rain 0·07 inch on 27th. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 23rd, 25th and 26th, and 1° warm on all other days. Vapour in air excessive on 23rd, 24th, 27th and 28th, and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind from south-west on 27th, from west on 28th and from north-west on 29th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain at Thana 73 cent. Rab burning nearly completed. Repairs to embankments of fields in progress in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Kolaba.—Rain 9 cents at Roha. Rab burning nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 12 seers 12 tolas; rise in price of rice at Nagothna and Mahad; prices elsewhere stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week, maximum 6 inches 43 cents at Malvan, minimum 3 cents at Dapoli. Rab burning in progress. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Khandesh.—Rain in five talukas, maximum 60 cents at Yaval, minimum 10 cents at Raver. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Lands being prepared for ensuing season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat, jowari and rice slightly risen and that of bajri fallen.

Nasik.—Rain at Nasik 2 cents. Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Land being prepared for ensuing season. Rab burning continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in all talukas, maximum 1 inch 85 cents at Rahuri, minimum 32 cents at Karjat. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of principal food-grain 27 seers 29 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Rain for week at Dhond 13 cents. Lands being prepared for ensuing season. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Slight rise in the price of bajri in Maval and Puranchar talukas; jowari sold dearer in Puranchar and Junnar talukas by 2 to 4lbs. in the rupee; prices stationary elsewhere. Average price of jowari 46 lbs., of bajri 36 lbs. and of wheat 28 lbs.

Sholapur.—Rain for week at Sholapur 46 cents, at Barsi 1 inch 60 cents, at Madha 15 cents, at Karmala 54 cents, at Pandharpur 39 cents, at Sangola 19 cents, and at Malsiras 3 inches 48 cents. Land being prepared for ensuing season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur and Madha talukas and rise in Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas; elsewhere prices stationary. Price of Sholapur jowari 31 seers 4 chataks.

Satara.—Preparation of lands for next season almost completed. Fodder and water supplies sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Bijapur.—Slight rain in seven talukas, maximum 1 inch 41 cents at Bagalkot, minimum 24 cents at Sindgi and Bagevadi. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Dry fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of jowari 27 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Slight rain during week in all talukas except Belgaum, Murgod, Sampgaon and Khanapur, varying from 6 cents at Chandgor to 1 inch 82 cents at Chikodi. Land being prepared for ensuing season. Water and fodder supplies sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains continue normal.

Dharwar.—Rain during the week throughout the district except at Hangal and Kod, ranging from 3 inches 16 cents at Gadag to 8 cents at Dharwar. Cotton picking at Gadag completed. Preparation of land for early crops continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari stationary.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district except in Siddapur; fall at Karwar 30 cents. in talukas maximum at Honavar 2 inches 54 cents, minimum at Yellapur and Haliyal 2 cents. Sowing operations continue almost everywhere. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil in progress. Average price of wheat 10 seers 10 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 65 tolas, of jowari 19 seers 70 tolas and of gram 15 seers 65 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Price of bajri 15 1-4 and of jowari 17 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Land being prepared for monsoon. Scarcity of fodder continues in parts of Kadi division. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of bajri 30, of wheat 25, of rice superior 15 and of rice inferior 25 pounds per British rupee.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

THE Manchester Cup of 200 sovs. (2,000 in plate the rest in specie), added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft.; winners after the declaration of the weights (May 4, at noon), of 200 sovs. once 5lbs., twice or once of 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; second to receive 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 3 sovs., the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, May 9. One mile and three-quarters (40subs.)

Mr G Hammond's br c Herminius, by Lowland Chief—Herminia, 5yrs, 8st 10lbs ....Cannon 1
Lord Durham's b c Sherburn, by Sheen—Primrose Day, 4yrs, 7st 3lbs ....Allsopp 2
Mr Fairie's b c Chubb, by Chillington—Stocklock, 4yrs, 6st 12lbs ....Madden 3
Sir Waldie Griffith's b f Asterie, by Tristran—Sonsie Queen, 5yrs, 7st 13lbs 0
Mr Teddy's ch g Uncle Mac, by Hagioscope—Matilda 5yrs, 8st 3lbs 0
Mr P Buchanan's br h Easthorpe, by Bend Or—Jersey Lily, 6yrs, 8st 12lbs 0
Mr G Maclachlan's b h Coylton, by Sheen—Spring Morn, 6yrs, 6st 4lbs 0
(Winner trained by C Peck.)

BETTING: 7 to 4 against Herminius, 100 to 8 Sherburn, 7 to 1 Chubb.

Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.—*Asian*.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

ATTENTION has been drawn lately in *M.A.P.* to the covering of the Prince's head, and his critical interest in the covering of other people's heads. His care of the royal top hat once greatly impressed some of the subjects of his own "delectable Duchy" of Cornwall. It was at the consecration of Truro Cathedral, which was performed by the late Archbishop Benson in the presence of the Prince, over twenty bishops, and a congregation selected from all parts of the county, and embracing all casses, from the peer to the peasant. The seats were allotted by ballot, and, so it came to pass that, simple country women were seated near the Prince of Wales, while the daughters of the Lord Lieutenant and of the Bishop were "skied" in a gallery. When the Primate's sermon was drawing to its natural end, the Prince, like a careful Briton, bethought him of his hat, which he had carefully stowed away under the seat. An old country woman watched him eagerly. "Why," she said to me afterwards, "I would scarcely have believed it. Why, the Prince took hould of the cuff of his coat in his fingers and brushed and tittivated up that there hat, *just as if he had been an ordinary man!*"

The Princess Maud, like her father, can sometimes behave in public like an "ordinary" person. Just before her marriage to Prince Carl, she accompanied the Prince of Wales to Croydon, to take part in the opening of the new Town Hall. At the luncheon after the ceremony, the Princess Maud sat next her lover. The Mayor, in proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, alluded to the approaching marriage and wished the young couple a happy wedded life; whereupon the Princess, to emphasise his remarks, gave Prince Carl a sharp nudge with her elbow, to that young gentleman's huge delight. I once saw a bride nudge her betrothed at the very altar. The parson asked the gentleman, "Will thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" The bridegroom was a polite person, and answered, "I will, *sir*," instead of the first two words only. The bride, even at that early stage, set him right, and brought him to his bearing by a prompt lunge with her elbow. Women, for some reason, are always well acquainted with the intricacies of the marriage service, and sail through with a flowing sheet, while men often get on the rocks.

The Empress Eugenie was seventy-three on Friday, May 5. Her Majesty's health is better now than it was a short time ago, but it is, at the best precarious, and she suffers greatly from rheumatism. It has always been her confident belief that she would live to a great age—possibly to be a hundred years old! Since the bitter succession of sorrows she has undergone had no power to put an end to her life, time, she thinks, alone can do so. The constant friendship of Queen Victoria and her daughters—especially the Princess Beatrice—is the greatest source of happiness to this lonely woman, who has not been inaptly described as "the most pathetic figure in Europe." Scarcely second to her in sorrow comes the Emperor of Austria.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who recently celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday, is one of the very few women on whom the Queen has conferred a peerage, the others being (as *M. A. P.* stated in one of its earlier numbers, under the title "Peeresses in Their Own Right") Viscountess Hambleden, Lady Macdonald of Earnscliffe, widow of the late Prime Minister of Canada, Viscountess Beaconsfield, Lady Bolsover, the late Duchess of Sutherland, and the old Duchess of Inverness, who died in the early seventies. It is, of course, incorrect to state, as a writer in a usually admirably-informed evening contemporary has done, that the Baroness is "the second lady in the land" by virtue of being the only woman on whom the Queen has conferred a peerage; but in every other respect she merits this proud title.

To use the words of the Prince of Wales on a memorable occasion: "After my mother, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is the most remarkable woman in England." Her fortune, thirteen tons of English sovereigns (£1,800,000), came to her quite unexpectedly when twenty-three years of age, from her grandfather, Coutts, the banker, who married an accomplished actress. For the last sixty years the Baroness has been dispensing her wealth quite unostentatiously, but with the lavishness of an Indian Nabob.

The poor "tin soldier" is dead. The was the first word that every Parliamentarian uttered, when the news came of the death of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland. It was as the "tin soldier" that he was universally known. There is no harm in mentioning the nickname, for it was applied in fun, and signined a certain popularity. Moreover, it gave a wonderfully correct idea of the appearance of the man. Very thin, fairly tall, with the heavy fair moustache that is typical of the Guardsman, Naylor-Leyland also stood like a man on wires; moved to the right and the left with the rigidity of a marionette; spoke with the blunt, level, unmodulated utterance of an automaton; in short, looked like a tin soldier.

He was a very honest, very stubborn, very resolute man. Whenever he fought a constituency, he put his whole heart and soul into it; took a house in the constituency; spent money like water; worked night and day; and never lost his grip until he had ended by winning. It is sad to see a man thus die in his thirty-fifth year, who has almost everything that life has to bestow. His wife was the lady known in her single days as Miss Jennie Chamberlain—one of the most beautiful of the many beautisul women whom America has sent to our shores. Tall, dark, dressed in white, without one jewel, she has stood in more than one gallery in the striking portrait of her which an artist of genius was delighted to paint of her beautiful face and striking figure. They lived in a palace at Albert Gate, just opposite the French Embassy.

There is a glimpse of Ruskin—also characteristic. In a letter to Dr. Harley, the great art critic, speaking of the physician's little daughter, says: "Olga's letter is beautifully written, but chills me with the fatal idea of her going to school! I think there should be no schools, nor pensions, nor academies, nor universities—that all children should be always with papa and mamma, seldom out." It is a small matter, but I quite agree with Mr. Ruskin.

His Holiness the Pope, as is well known, is extremely abstemious, and to this, in great measure, is due his rapid recovery from an illness which could not be anything but perilous to an old man of eighty-nine. Like the rest of us, however, the Holy Father has his little weakness. It is a very harmless one, namely, a love for sweetmeats. The Pope, by no means like a child in mental power, in spite of his years, resembles one in his love for "sweeties." This is, of course, well-known to Italians, rich and poor, and at the time of the Pope's Jubilee a motherly peasant woman gave expression to her affection for him by a present of an enormous pile of sweets, wrapped in a large coloured cotton pocket handkerchief. It is said that none of the Pope's many presents pleased him more than this.

"They tell me I am in the Diocese of Gibraltar!" said the Pope, referring, with gentle sarcasm, to the jurisdiction of the Anglican Bishop, whose work it is to give an eye to the British congregations scattered along the shores of the Mediterranean; "they tell me I am in the Diocese of Gibraltar!" and the Pontiff laughed at the grotesque idea.

The little old wiry prelate who, from his titular see at Gibraltar, rules over, or is supposed to rule over, a vast diocese which includes the Supreme Pontiff himself, is the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford. Needless to say, he claims no jurisdiction over the Pope or his adherents. The members of the English Church, plus some Scotch and Americans, furnish him with plenty of work, for "jurisdiction" is officially described as the "Kingdoms of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, the seaboard and islands of the Mediterranean (excepting Egypt, Syria, and Cyprus), Adriatic and Greek Archipelago, Constantinople, Roumania, and seaboard of Asia Minor and the Black Sea." The Bishop, who has been able to stand twenty-five years of such a portentious "diocese," may well be described as "wiry."

Here is a reference to the G.O.M., which is characteristic of one side of his character:—For some years Gladstone lived in Harley Street, and it was his habit every morning to leave home about half-past nine or ten, and walk down to his work. It was also the custom of little Olga Harley to go out with her nurse about the same time to the Regent's Park for her morning walk. Some twenty or thirty houses divided the physician's from Mr. Gladstone's; and, therefore, as the elderly statesman and the little girl both left home about the same time they very often met in that short span. "Well, how is dolly this morning?" he would say, and then he would chaff the little lady on not having washed dolly's face, or tell her that the prized treasure wanted a new bonnet. In fact he never passed the child without stopping to pat her on the head, and make some little joke such as children love. She became so fond of her elderly friend, that she was quit disappointed if she did not meet him as she went for her walk, and would come home crestfallen if she had not seen "my friend Mr. Gladstone," as she always called him.

[illegible] have seen his Grace raise his hat to a poor fellow [illegible] stones on the road, and I have also seen him give the merest shadow of a bow to a facetious country squire. Some twelve months ago I was at Yate Station, chatting with the Duke, who had just driven me back from the Sodbury Board of Guardians. We had not been the length of the platform ere a heavily dressed young man came bouncing out of the booking office. Catching sight of the Duke he rushed forward, and without an apology for interrupting the thread of our discourse he drawled out: "Ah, your Grace, how d'ye do, how do'ye do; beastly hot day, 'pon my soul!" Turning on his heels the Duke looked at the young swell beside him as if he was investigating a rare plant, or curious biped, and then said: "Thank you sir, I'm quite well. As you say, it is a hot day." Without regarding him further, his Grace calmly turned again, and resumed our conversation.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 1.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut W J H Hunter acting Second in Command Savantvadi Local Corps and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Supt Savantvadi are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification appointing Mr A S A Westropp I C S to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik is cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B W Biddle on return to duty to be Dist Supt of Police Bijapur.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C E Palmer I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara with power specified.

Mr Vishwanath Muljee Karkun Dist Depy Collr's office Ahmedabad passed on the 7th April 1899 an examination in the Judicial papers of the Lower Standard Departmental Examination translated into Gujarati.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Rao Bahadur Chandulal Mathuradas Daolatjada promoted:—Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lallubhai Vakil to be second class first grade Subordinate Judge; Khan Saheb Nowrojee Byramjee Kaka to be second class second grade Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Gajanan Keshav Kanekar to be second class third grade Subordinate Judge.

Rao Saheb Vaman Ganesh Rale, Mamlatdar taluka Kopargaon in the dist of Ahmednagar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that dist.

Under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H P E Parker, Cant Magte Hyderabad to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in modification of so much of Govt Notification No 3249 dated 10th May 1899 as relates to Rao Bahadur Choitram Ramchandra:—Rao Bahadur Choitram Ramchandra to act as Supt of Land Records and Agriculture Sind in addition to his own duties vice Mr Seymour pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr T B Fry on privilege leave or pending further orders:—Mr W G Betham to act as Conservator of Forests; and Mr H Murray to act as Depy Consvr of Forests first grade and to hold charge of the Southern Circle in addition to his own duties.

Mr P J Mead I C S Asst Collr Ahmedabad is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W C Shepherd I C S Asst Collr Thana is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W F Moore Asst Inspr Castle Rock and Mr G H Belcham Inspr Northern Frontier passed on the 6th April 1899 examinations respectively in Marathi and Gujarati according to the Lower Standard prescribed in Nos I and III of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874.

Mr G A Laughton Inspr Northern Frontier passed on the 7th April 1899 an examination in Law according to the Lower Standard prescribed in Nos I and III of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar Huzur Depy Collr Kolaba is granted privilege leave of [illegible] for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 20 the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint with effect from the 18th April 1899 Lieut Col M Martin R E to be a member of the Board of Examiners for Aden.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Capt G F R Forbes 2nd Battn Royal Irish Regt to be Adjt in succession to Capt E A Iremonger with effect from the 17th May 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Mr J H DuBoulay I C S is granted furlough for two years from the 18th Aug 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E F Dawson Assoc M Inst C E Ex Engr 1st grade to be Under Secy to Government in the Public Works Dept vice Mr E O Mawson.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr J H Veevers to the honorary rank of Asst Engr 2nd grade with effect from 1st April 1899.

Mr W L Strange Assoc M Inst C E Ex Engr Karachi Canals Dist is appointed to hold charge of the Indus River Dist in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr P J Corbett on privilege leave or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Rao Bahadur V N Khopkar and Rao Bahadur V R Kelkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr W D Khandesh on the 11th inst in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Krishna Limaye Mamlatdar of Poona City is appointed to duty as Mamlatdar of taluka Chopda in the Khandesh Dist.

Khan Saheb Kutubuddin Abdulla Miya on relief at Chopda to do duty as Mamlatdar of Poona City.

Mr Sakharam Gopal Purohit Head Karkun of taluka Sinnar in the Nasik Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Baglan in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishnu Sadashiv Kelkar on privilege leave or pending further order.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public ground:—Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar B A is transferred from Vengurla to Hubli; and Rao Saheb Venkatesh Govind Bagalkot is transferred from Hubli to Vengurla.

There are people who persist in forcing into their stomachs medicines that so weaken them that they are obliged to remain indoors for days in order to recover from their debilitating effects.—MUNYON.

Munyon's System is to BUILD UP,
not to Tear Down.

Humane—Gentle—Effective—
Portable—Palatable—Rapid—
Inexpensive—Popular—
Indispensable.

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47 Cures for 47 Sicknesses.

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IN VIALS, ONE RUPEE EACH.

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Delhi:—BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
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And all respectable Chemists.

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23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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HOMOEOPATHIC
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DRAWING an OVERDRAFT
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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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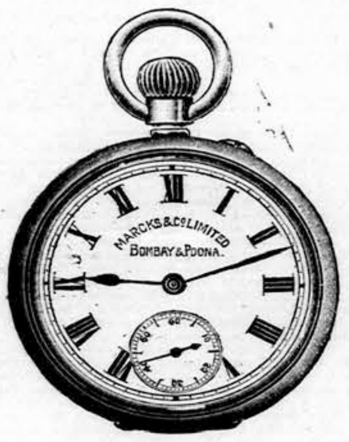

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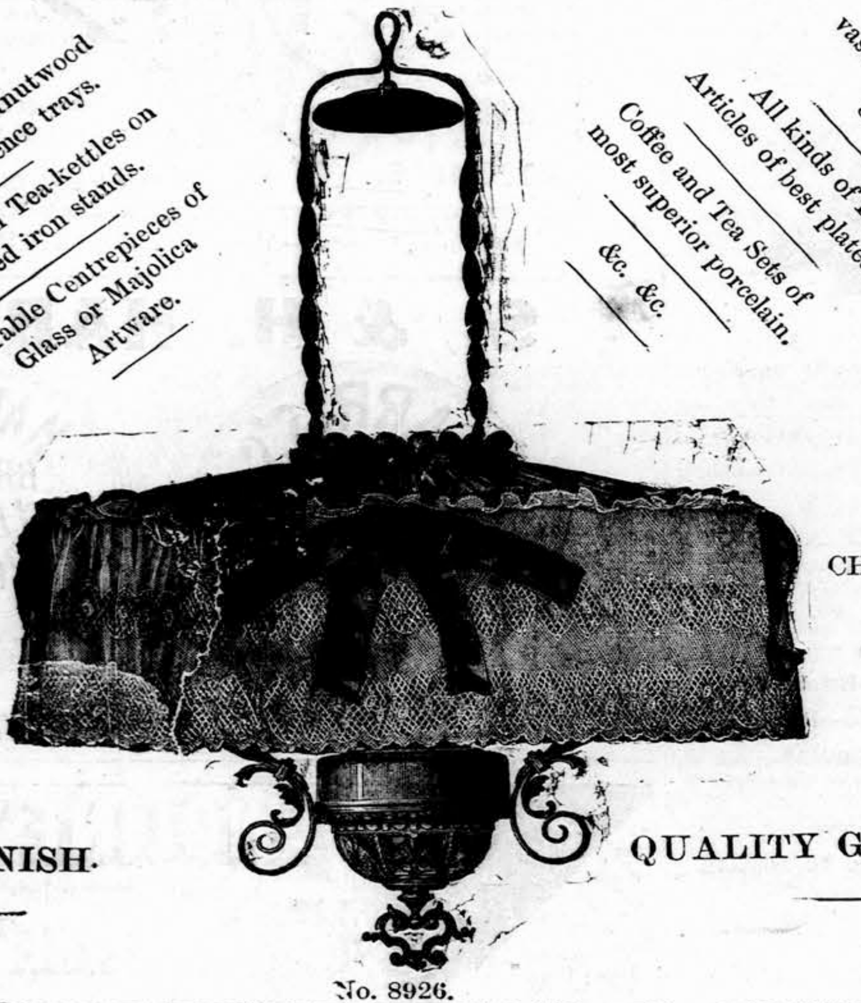

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
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A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
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